The Salisbury Banner

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY

JOHN SPELMAN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (invariably in advance).....$2 00
If not paid in advance..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages for subscription are paid.

The above terms will be strictly adhered to and rigidly enforced in every instance.

The Salisbury Banner.

A Weekly Democratic Newspaper--Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Commerce, the Mechanic Arts, Education, News, the Markets, and Miscellaneous Reading.

VOL. VII. SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER, 25, 1860. NO. 79.

All Advertisements

WILL BE INSERTED

AT THE FOLLOWING RATES

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (16 lines) one insertion	$1
Each subsequent insertion	25
One square six months	4 75
One square one year	8 00
Quarter of a column one year	20 00
Half a column one year	35 00

Longer advertisements in the same proportion. No discount on above prices.

CATARACT

WASHING MACHINE.

Clothing, Time, and Labor Saved.

INDISPENSABLE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE MOST SIMPLE, ECONIMICAL, AND durable article ever offered to the public to alleviate the discomforts of wash-day.

DESCRIPTION.

It consists of a metal cylinder, with ribs on the inside, and an interior cylinder of wood, with ribs. There is a space of from 6 to 8 inches between the two cylinders. One crank turns both cylinders at the same time in opposite directions, rapidly creating a suds, forcing the water through the clothes, and effectually removing the dirt. The action of the water does the work quickly, dispenses entirely with rubbing, and thus saves the wear of clothes.

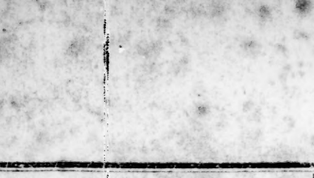
SULLIVAN & HYATT, Proprietors,
54 Beekman St., New York.

N. B.—State and County Rights for sale, and purchasers supplied with Machines at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞ A Machine is in operation by a laundress daily, at our Salesroom, 439 Broadway.

March 6th, 1860.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL, awarded to C. Meyer, for his two PIANOS, London, October 15, 1851.



C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received, during the last fifteen years more Medals than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms, No. 772 ARCH Street, below Eighth, South side, PHILADELPHIA.

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THIS INSTITUTION IS UNDER THE CONduct of Col. C. C. TEW, late Superintendent of the State Military at Columbia, S. C. The academic staff comprises six officers. The discipline is strictly military, and the instruction of a thoroughly scientific character. For a circular address the Superintendent.

Nov. 22, 1859. 22-1y

BOYDEN HOUSE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INform his friends and the public that he has, as agent for Wm. H. and C. M. Howerton, taken charge of this well-known and popular Hotel, situated on Main street, in a pleasant and business part of the city. The House and furniture are entirely new, and he intends to sustain the reputation of the house as a

A First Class Hotel.

An Omnibus will always be found at the Station on the arrival of the trains, ready to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

Regular Boarders, Lawyers and Jurors will find a comfortable home at this house. It is conveniently located.

THOS. HOWERTON, Ag't.

Feb. 1st, 1860. 44-tf

MOUNT VERNON HOUSE.

Formerly known as the Veranda Hotel, situated at the Depot,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS establishment has been opened for the entertainment of the public. It is now thoroughly repaired and improved in all respects, and is every way better suited to the comfort of the Public than heretofore. The chambers are furnished anew throughout, and have the best quality of Bedding. The culinary Department is under the management of a proficient Caterer. The table will always be supplied with the **BEST** that this and other markets afford.

The Proprietor will devote his whole time to the management of the House and feels confident that, with his facilities, every thing that can, will be done, to add to the comfort of his Guests.

S. BENJAMIN.

July 26, 1858. 6 tf.

OYSTERS

OYSTERS!

Stewed, Cloved, Fried, Scalloped, Roasted, or served up in any way desired, daily and nightly, at the MOUNT VERNON HOUSE.

S. BENJAMIN.

Salisbury, N C., Nov. 15th, 1859

LIVERY STABLE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

Opposite the Mount Vernon House

THE UNDERSIGNED NOW OCCUPIES the extensive stables opposite the Mount Vernon House, where Travelers and the public generally can

HIRE HORSES AND BUGGIES AT REASONABLE RATES.

Conveyances can be supplied at any time and sent to any part of the country.

The subscriber assures the public that his stock of horses, buggies, &c., are fast and good. Every care will be taken of animals intrusted to the subscriber, as the entire establishment will receive his personal attendance.

Passengers on either of the trains, stopping in Salisbury will find an Omnibus at the depot, to convey them to any part of town.

M. A. BRINGLE,
Proprietor.

Salisbury, Jan. 30th, 1860. 31-tf

Liquors, Wines, Segars, &c., of the choicest brands, constantly on hand, and for sale by J. B. BEARD.

WANTED,

A SITUATION as Teacher, by a gentleman who has some experience in teaching, and who can give the best of testimonials as regards scholarship and good moral character. For further particulars address T. R. F.,

Mebanesville, Alamance Co., N. C.

dec11-3w

MICHAEL BROWN.

Commission Merchant, Salisbury, N. C.

PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION given to the purchase of all kinds of produce and to all consignments tobe sold in this market or shipped to other Ports.

eFb. 7, 1859. tf.

To Country Dealers.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW IN RECEIPT of a large lot of Molasses, consisting of Cuba, Clayed, Cardinas, Muscovado, Porto Rico and New Orleans. Also Now York Syrup, which are offered low for cash or country produce.

May 29 SPRAGUE BRO. 49-tf

DOCTORS' CARDS.

Medical Card.---PILES, FISTULA, Stricture, Tumors, Cancers and Scrofula CURED.

Pamphlets containing testimonials of the highest character will be forwarded to any that may wish to test the truth of the above.

CASES CURED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Hon. Geo C. Mendenhall, Jamestown, N. C
Col. Samuel Bingham, Mocksville, "
Archibald P. Carter, Esq., " "
F. Dorsett, Pittsboro', "

A great many others have been cured in North Carolina by the use of Dr. Clopton's remedies.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications.

CURES GUARANTEED.

Address J. A. CLOPTON,
Huntsville, Ala.

March 30, 1859. 38 1y.

AT HENDERSON & ENNISS new Drug and Chemical Store, Physicians will find a select Stock of Pure Chemicals, Extracts, Pharmaceutical Preparations, Surgical Instruments, &c., &c.

Great care is exercised in the preparation of Syrups, Tinctures, Fluid Extracts, and Ointments, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. Pharmacopeia and conformably with recent improvements in Pharmacy.

Salisbury Jan. 18, 1859.

Dr. R. P. BESSENT,

SURGEON DENTIST, SALISbury, North Carolina, has removed to the Dental Rooms on the corner formerly occupied by DR. BASON where he is prepared to attend all operations connected with his profession.

January 1, 1859. tf

LAW NOTICES.

N. N. FEMING

HAS removed his Law Office to the new Brick Row, opposite the old County Court Clerk's Office.

January 1, 1859.

LAW NOTICE.

ROBERT E LOVE, COUNSELLOR AND Attorney at Law, has removed his office to the building in the rear of the Court House, formerly used as the county court Clerk's Office.

Feb. 21. 35-tf.

W. L. SAUNDERS.

Attorney-at-Law, Salisbury, North Carolina.

WILL attend the courts of ROWAN, STANLY and CABARRUS Counties. Office Opposite the Hardware Store, next door to Cowan's Brick Row

January 1, 1859. 1y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS!

HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELS

TAKE pleasure in informing the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity, that they have opened and have now ready for examination at their store in Salisbury, North Carolina, one of the most extensive assortments of Goods ever brought to this section of country, which they will offer for sale

At prices that will astonish their Customers.

They would, therefore, advise you to call at once with all the cash you can raise, and save more by investing money in their goods than you could by any other speculation. They have the most complete stock ever offered of

FANCY AND STAPLE

Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps.

And a general assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. We invite every one to call and see us, as we take pleasure in showing our goods.

HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELS.

Oct 2-tf-67

A Book Bindery in Salisbury.

W. R. DICKS,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE Citizens of Salisbury and surrounding Country, that he has opened a **Book Bindery** in the Town of Salisbury. He solicits a share of patronage, confident that he will be able to merit it by his attention to business, and by the style and prices of his work.

Every Possible kind of Binding.

Including Books, Periodicals, Pamphlets, Music, Blank Books, Newspapers, &c. &c.

☞ Office over the Post Office.

Sept. 18, 1860. 6mo.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY

IN SALISBURY.

TO FARMERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING MADE arrangements to commence the MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO in the town of Salisbury, take this method of informing farmers that they are prepared to pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICES FOR TOBACCO.

We will purchase in any quantity to suit sellers, though we desire to buy a large amount. Farmers will have no need to send off their crops to distant markets, as we will pay the highest cash prices. Give us a call.

CLARK & REEVES.

May 1. 45-tf

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

CLOTHING!

A. MYERS, No. 4. GRANITE BUILDING, calls the attention of Gentlemen to his magnificent Stock of

Spring and Summer Clothing,

which, for style, durability and quality, cannot be surpassed. He invites an examination from those wishingto purchase.

March 13. 38-tf

FIRST CLASS PIANOS

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES PLEASURE in informing the public that he always keeps on hand for sale, the best and most approved Pianos, which he will warrant to be what he represents them.

W. HENNIG.
Salisbury, N. C.

W. Hennig gives instruction on the Piano.—Particular attention paid to the instruction of his pupils.

June 26. 53-tf.

1860 Bargains! Bargains! 1860

IN READY-MADE

CLOTHING!

$4,000 Worth of Ready-Made CLOTHING

AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

THE subscriber, desiring to change his business, offers for sale his entire stock of Clothing, consisting of

OVERCOATS,

GENT'S CLOTH DRESS COATS,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PANTS,

Made in the best style and of the best materials. Also,

SHIRTS, COLLARS, CRAVATS,

SUSPENDERS, GLOVES,

Woolen Under-Shirts, Woolen Drawers, &c., &c.

If you want BARGAINS be sure to call, as they must and shall be sold cheaper than any Goods of the same quality in the market. Call at JAS. R. ENNISS'

sept 18-63 Boot and Shoe Store

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

At No. 3 Murphy's Granite Building.

WE invite the attention of our friends and customers to our

Large and Well-Selected Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, & Bonnets,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Ready-Made Clothing,

&c., &c., &c.,

Which we are NOW OPENING for inspection. By an examination of our Stock you may find

Bargains!

Not to be found elsewhere, as we will make

Prices Very Low

To cash and punctual dealers.

J. J. & J. A. McCONNAUGHEY.

sept 25-2m 66

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

HAVING purchased the entire stock of Furniture of J. M. Sanders & Co., and associated with me my Brother, Wm. Lee Davidson, we intend to carry on the business under the firm of

DAVIDSON & BROTHER,

in all its branches, at the old stand of J. M. Saunders & Co., until the 1st of January next, when we expect to open a

A SALES-ROOM,

in the store of David Parks, Esq.—now occupied by the Branch Bank of North Carolina.

A full Stock of Furniture of all Kinds

may always be found at this establishment.—And we pledge ourselves to sell as low as the same articles can be bought at CHARLESTON or any other Southern city.

Mr. Frank Horah will have charge of the manufacturing department where any work desired will be promptly attended to, and repairing of any kind neatly done.

ROBT. F. DAVIDSON.

N. B.—Having taken the Agency for "Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases," they will always be kept on hand.

Charlotte, Oct. 16, 60-1

GREAT EXCITEMENT

At the Great

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

OF

DAVID WEIL.

HAVING returned from the Northern Cities with a LARGE and COMPLETE STOCK of

Ready-Made Clothing,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Such as Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Drawers, Undershirts, Cravats, Neck-Ties, Handkerchiefs, and a fine assortment of Shirts and Collars, &c., &c., to which he invites your immediate attention. They have been purchased for cash, and will be sold cheaper than were ever offered here before. Now is your time for

Great Bargains,

As I am determined to sell cheaper than any other house in Salisbury.

Returning my thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, I hope for a continuance of the same. Remember the Stand.

NO. 2, MURPHY'S GRANITE ROW, Salisbury, N. C. [sept 25-6m-66

AGAIN IN BUSINESS!

Every Article Entirely NEW AND FRESH

R. & A. MURPHY

HAVE THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING to their friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening at their BRICK STORE

(NEXT DOOR TO THE WATCHMAN PRINTING OFFICE)

an entire new Stock of Goods consisting in part as follows:

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,

Drugs, Crockery Ware, Hardware,

and a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate, (but not to show,) to all of which they respectfully solicit the inspection of the citizens of Rowan and the adjoining counties. Our goods were bought exclusively for cash, consequently we are enabled TO SELL LOW DOWN. CALL IN AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES. We do not consider it any trouble NOR DO WE CHARGE ANY THING FOR SHOWING OUR GOODS. We hope by strict attention to business, and politeness to all customers, and by selling goods honestly, and in all cases to represent them to be precisely what they are, and giving honest measures and weights, to secure a part of the public patronage.

ROBERT MURPHY,
ANDREW MURPHY.

MOTTO—Quick Sales and Small Profits—the nimble sixpence preferred to the slow shilling.

Salisbury, Oct 4, 1859 15-tf

SALT! SALT! SALT!

A LARGE LOT IN SEAMLESS BAGS FOR sale low, by SPRAGUE BRO.

May 29. 49-tf

A REQUEST.

You say dear girl, you'll marry me
On one—a hard condition—
Oh, name it! whatsoe'er it be,
You'll find me all submission.

If this right arm can win thee, dear,
I'll pull it from the shoulder;
Or this right eye, to pluck it out
No martyr could be bolder.

For thee I'd walk from pole to pole,
And deem the task a pleasure;
Then speak—oh, speak, and decide it
Will win earth's brightest [illegible]

With rosy blush [illegible] and then
Emotions seemed to rack her;
"Oh! promise me," she softly sighed,
"That you won't chew tobacco!"

It is extremely uncertain whether the heroic "indiwidual" complied with that request.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN NEW JERSEY.

The violent rescue of a fugitive slave from the custody of the United States officers at Chicago, and the refusal of the Vermont legislature to repeal the nullifying "personal liberty bill," have been accepted as significant commentaries upon the "moderate," conservative," and "eminently constitutional" purposes of Black Republicans under Mr. Lincoln's administration. More significant, however, is the following circumstance, happening, as it does, in a State whose recent presidential vote formed an honorable exception to the course of the free-labor States:

"For several days past great talk and excitement has been caused in Canada, N. J., of an attempt soon to be made to arrest a fugitive from labor. The slave whose name is Perry Simmons, and hails from Virginia, has been a resident of Bucktoe, Burlington county. On Thursday Deputy U. S. Marshal Shivers of Camden; accompanied by Commissioner J. B. Stafford, George Alberti, and a strong possee proceeded to Moorstown, and laid the plans for the capture. About midnight they reached Bucktoe, and, repairing to the house occupied by Simmons, commenced operations by breaking in the door. Advancing they were confronted by Simmons, who standing at the head of the stairway armed with a double-barreled gun and axe, threated death to the first that ventured to take him. After some parleying he promised to give himself up if the party would wait until daylight. The proposition was acceded to, and the marshal and his aids waited as patiently as possible under the circumstances, for the advent of King Sol. The sun arose, but with him an army of the sable compeers of the fugitive, who by this time had been informed of the night's incidents, The expedition, therefore, for the safety of their lives, were obliged to return to camden. Another attempt is proposed, but the chances are that the fugitive will escape.

If the fugitive slave law is a dead letter in New Jersey, in what Northern community can we hope to see it faithfully complied with? And if a mob of free negroes is suffered by the white citizens of Illinois or New Jersey to set Federal law at defiance, rescue a fugitive slave in open day, may we not conclude that the Tribune correctly reflects Northern Sentiment when it pronounces the conflict between the two sections "radical, fundamental, irrepressible?"

The matter-of-course style in which these occurrences are chronicled by the local press of the North is not calculated to amend the aspect of the question. They are treated as mere pecadilloes—trifles that may happen, without exciting more attention than would be bestowed upon a drunken frolic, or an every-day case of assault and battery; instead of being denounced as a wrong and an outrage upon Southern citizens, and a foul disgrace to the locality whose abolitioned sentiment renders them possible.—*Wash. Constitution.*

A MATRIMONIAL WRECK—MAY AND DECEMBER CAN'T AGREE.

We find the following story of domestic trouble in a late number of the New York Sun:

"One of Brooklyn's most settled families has, within the past ten months, passed through a firery ordeal, the parallel of which is rarely found off the stage. The eldest daughter, a sweet girl of eighteen, educated highly, trained religiously, and accomplished most creditably, met at Newport with a middle-aged gentleman of pleasing exterior, modest demeanor, and with apparently well filled pockets. After a few weeks acquaintance they became engaged, and the old folks were pleased, the young lady was entranced—but one point of difference existed which marred their most round and perfect happiness—he professed a most decided preference for the faith of the Episcopalians, while she was a Quaker of the strictest sort They married—they travelled. Hardly had they reached the Europen shore when the husband developed a most singular and unpromising degree of moroseness, and at times of severity.

For some time it was borne in silent submission, but at last it became intolerable, and having escaped from her abuser, the wife took passage in the Adriatic, and arrived at her fathers home on Monday, unexpected, unheralded, and unhappy—Her story, as gathered from her own lips, is most heart-rending. She tells of privations, of beatings and degradations that make the blood of the hearer boil with indignation. Steps will be taken at once for the procurement of a divorce, and the victim who has, within one year been a maiden free, a wedded wife and a happy mother, will resume her position at home with those best friends of life—a loving father and a tender mother.

Woman has many advantages over man; one of these is, that his will has no opperation till he is dead, whereas hers generally takes effect in her lifetime.

MAKING FUN.

Once when travelling in a stage coach, I met a young lady who seemed to be on the lookout for something laughable; and not content with laughing herself took great pains in making others do the same.

Now, travelling in a stage coach is rather a prosy business. People in this situation are apt to show, themselves peevish and selfish; so the young lady's good humor was, for a time, very agreeable to the travellers. Every barn was made the subject of a passing joke, while the cows and hens looked demurely on, little dreaming they [illegible] could be merry at their expense. [illegible], was harmless enough, [illegible] between [illegible] sensitive in that respect. They are not likely to have their feelings injured because people make fun of them; but when we come to human beings, that is quite another thing. So it seemed to me; for after a while an old lady came running across the fields swinging her bag at the coachman, and in a shrill voice begging him to stop.

The good natured coachman drew up his horses, and the good old lady coming to the fence by the roadside, squeezed herself between two bars which were not only in a horizontal position, but very near together. The young lady in the stage coach made some ludicrous remark, and the passengers laughed. It seemed very excusable; for in getting through the fence the poor woman had made sad work with her old black bonnet, and now taking a seat by a well dressed lady, really looked as if she had been blown there by a whirlwind. This was a new piece of fun, and the girl made the most of it. She caricatured the old lady upon a card; pre ended when she was not looking, to take patterns of her bonnet, and in various other ways tried to raise a laugh. At length the poor woman turned a pale face toward her.

"My dear," said she, "you are young, healthy, and happy; I have been so, too, but that time has passed; I am now decrepit and forlorn. This coach is taking me to the death bed of my child. And then, my dear, I shall be a poor old woman, all alone in a world where merry girls think me a very amusing object.—They will laugh at my old fashioned clothes and odd appearance, forgetting that the old woman has a spirit that has loved and suffered and will live forever."

The coach now stopped before a poor looking house, and the old lady feebly descended the steps.

"How is she?" was the first trembling inquiry of the poor mother.

"Just alive," said the man who was leading her into the house.

Putting up the steps, the driver mounted his box, and we were upon the road again. Our merry young friend placed her card in her pocket. She was leaning her head upon her hand; and you may be assured I was not sorry to see a tear upon her fair young cheek. It was a good lesson, and one which we hoped would do her good.

HOW A DRUNKARD FEELS—AN INCIDENT.

A graduate of one of the Universities of Great Britain came to me, shaking and trembling. He said he had "come to me as he would go to a physician." I said, "You must stop drinking." "I can't."—"You will die." "I am afraid I shall, if I give it up; I can't." My wife and two gentlemen were present. I said, "What good does the drink do you?" "No good." "Why do you drink?" "I must have it." Thinking that, being an educated man, he might give me some ideas, I asked him: "Will you tell me how you felt before you began to drink, and afterwards?" I shall never forget! He stood up and said:—"All I can say is, I must have it."—"Why?" "I feel as if there were insects in my veins! Oh! it is horrible, horrible! I touch my coat, I touch my hands, and I jump! Oh! I shall go mad—mad—mad! If I could not get it without having a sound tooth torn out of my jaw, bring the instrument and wrench it out; I must have the drink, you see—so I get it. And then I stand still, that I may not disturb its effects. That's what I want—I want relief, and I feel it. Quick, quick, now, it sends the blood through my veins; the insects are gone, and I begin to perspire.—Yes, I am better, b tter! It's what I want—it's coming—it's coming—it has come to me—relief—like a flash of summer lightning and it has gone, and I get another." "Then," I said, "you will die." "I am afraid I shall; can you save me?" "Not unless you stop drinking." "I can't die; I havn't offered a prayer to God for sixteen years." "You must give it up." "I can't." I said, "God will help you." "No he won't." "I will," said I, "my wife and I will take care of you for four days, if you will. I have just four days to spare for you." We took him, though we could get no promise from him. We nursed him night and day.—The third afternoon he sat with me, his hand in mine, and I spoke to him of God and Christ and eternity. He said, "I am a man of some common sense, I believe, and am very well aware that I can never be happy in another world." He then went out and cut his throat from ear to ear. Oh, my friends shall we not try to save our fellow-men from such a fate?—*From a Speech of John B. Gough.*

For the other half of a courting match there is nothing like an interesting widow. There is as much difference in courting a damsel and an attractive widow as there is in ciphering in addition and the double rule of three. Courting a girl is like eating fruit—all very nice as far as it extends; but doing the amiable to the blue-eyed bereaved one in black crape comes under the head of preserves—rich pungent syrup. For delicate courting, we repeat, give us a "live widder."

The celebrated wit, Douglas Jerrold, once said: "The women are all alike—When they are maids, they're mild as milk; once make them wives, and they ean their backs against their marriage certificates and defy you.

TRYING IT ON.

Burchard, the revivalist, was in the habit of addressing his congregation in this manner:

"I am going to pray, and I want all that desire to be prayed for, to send up their names on a piece of paper."

On the occasion to which we refer, there was at once sent up to the desk quite a pile of little slips of paper, with the names on whos behalf he was to "wrestle," as he said, "with the Almighty."

A pause ensued, when he said:

"Send 'em up! I can pray for five thousand, just as easy as I can for a dozen. Send 'em up. If you haven't any paper get up and name the friend you'd have prayed for."

At this stage of the proceedings, a notorious unbeliever, and a confirmed wag to boot, rose in the midst of the congregation, a mark for all, and amidst the winks, and smiles of the auditory, said:

"Buchard, I want you to pray for John Thompson."

The reverend petitioner saw from the excitement produced in the audience, that Oziel was a hard case.

"What is your name, sir? and who is Mr. Thompson?"

"It's Jim Thompson; he keeps a tavern in Thompsonville, and I keep a public house a little below him. He is an infernal scoundrel, and I want to give him a lift."

"But," said Mr. Burchard, "have you any faith in the efficacy of prayer? Do you believe in the petition?"

"That's neither here nor there," responded Oziel, "I want to *try it on Him!*"

OUTRAGE ON A NEW JERSEY SCHOONER.—We learn that while the schr. "Robert Dillon" was lying in the harbor of Charleston, S. C., some two weeks ago, a mob boarded her and ordered the Captain to take down the American flag and run up the Palmetto Disunion flag, under penalty of having the mast of his vessel forthwith cut away. The American flag was hauled down, but the Captain utterly refused to run up the Disunion flag. This was deemed a sufficient triumph, and the mob left. The schr. sales from Mauricetown, Cumberland county, and its Captain, Shephard Marts, is a resident of Dividing Creek, in the same county.—*Trenton (N. J.) Gazette.*

Schr. Robert W. Dillon, of Mauricetown, N. J., the vessel referred to above, arrived at this port to-day from Charleston. Captain George S. Marts, her master, has called upon us and authorized an emphatic and explicit contradiction of the above report. Nothing of the kind occurred, and he is entirely at a loss to imagine any circumstances which could give rise to the statement. Captain Marts also states that he has had no reason to complain of his treatment while in port.—*Boston Daily Journal.*

☞ The art of conversation is the finest of the fine arts: it is not the art of saying much, but of saying well. There are preaching men who talk but listen not or who speechify in private; or gosiping men who think little and are never still, and yet they are not conversable men. The real art of conversation consists, not only in expressing your own thoughts freely, but in drawing out by encouragement the thoughts of others.—You will never be liked for long talking by anybody; but you are sure to be liked if, by your talking, you encourage and stimulate other to think and talk in response to your thoughts. The art is a natural, gift in the main. It is not only a gift of mind but also of temper. It requires condescension, indulgence, patience, and many other moral accomplishments, refinement as well as power.

A SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—The following curious item is going the rounds:

Another singular event has attended an accident which occurred at the rifle practice of a volunteer corps in England. Two men were shot through the head through the carelessness of a comrade, who snapped a gun at one of them supposing it was not loaded. But the piece, contrary to his belief being loaded, the ball passed through the head of one and then the other. It is not a little remarkable that both have recovered; but strange to say the man by whom the accident was produced has since died.

So depressed was he and so great had been the shock on his system at having been the cause of the disaster, that he could not be rallied.

GAY, talkative, lively children, precisely those who are the most agreeable companions to old and middle-aged people, are seldom children of much performance, whatever the promise may be; they are like shallow, babbling brooks, which show all that is beneath their surface—weeds and pretty pebbles. In after age the channel widens, but seldom deepens much or flows over more precious material.

A ROW IN PERSPECTIVE.—"Ma, aunt Jane has been eating the honey," said an observing son. "How do you know, my dear?" asked the astonished mother.—"Cause I heard father say he wanted to sip the honey from her lips," responded the youth.

Knowledge cannot be acquired without pains and application. It is troublesome, and like deep digging for pure water; but when once come to the springs, they rise up and meet you.

Where one friend is content and glad to be eclipsed by the other, equal nobility of character is required by both, in the one for self abnegation, and in the other for not being spoiled by it.

Lady Yarmouth asked Garrick one day why the god of Love was always represented as a child? He replied, "Because Love never reaches the age of wisdom and experience."

A STUPID WITNESS.—Witnesses are often exceedingly stupid, but we don't know whether this witness ought to be called stupid or not. He was before Baron Martin. It was desired to get from him an exact account of a certain conversation without the "says I" and "says he," but the counsel could not make him comprehend the form in which he was wanted to make his statement. So the court took him in hand:

"Now, my man, tell us exactly what passed."

"Yes, my lord, certainly. I said that I would not have the pig."

"[illegible]"

"He said that he had been keeping the pig for me, and that he—"

"No, no he did not say that—he could not have said it. He spoke in the first person."

"No, I was the first person that spoke, my lord."

"I mean this—don't bring in the third person—repeat the exact words."

"There was no third person, my lord—only him and me."

"Look here, my good fellow, he did not say *he* had been keeping the pig; he said *I* have been keeping it."

"I assure you, my lord, there was no mention of your lordship's name at all. We are on two different stories, my lord. There was no third person; and if anything had been said about your lordship I must have heard it."

So the court had to give it up, though the witness was only too ready to tell all he knew.

VULGAR WORDS.

There is as much connection between the words and the thoughts as there is between the thoughts and the words; the latter are not only the expression of the former, but they have power to re-act upon the soul and leave the stain of corruption there. A young man who allows himself to use one profane or vulgar word, has not only shown that there is a foul spot on his mind, but by the utterance of that word he extends that spot and inflames it, till by indulgence it will soon pollute and ruin the whole soul. Be careful of your words, as well as your thoughts. If you can control the tongue, that no improper words are pronounced by it, you will soon be able to control the mind and save it from corruption. You extinguish the fire by smothering it, or prevent bad thoughts bursting out in language. Never utter a word any where, which you would be ashamed to speak in the presence of the most religious man. Try this practice a little, and you will soon have command of yourself.

A young gentleman by the name of Conkey having been united by the holy bonds of wedlock sent the marriage notice, with a verse of his own composition, to the printer for publication, as follows:

"MARRIED—At Gosham, July 28 A. Conkey Esq., Attorney at Law, to Miss Euphemie Wiggins, both of Gosham.

"Love is the Union of two hearts
That beat in softest melody;
Time, with its ravages, imparts
No bitter fusion to its ecstacy."

Mr. Conkey looked with much anxiety for the issue of the Gosham Sentinel, in order to see his name in print. The compositor into whose charge the notice was placed happened to be on a spree at the time, and made some wonderful blunders in setting it up—thus:

"MARRIED—At Gosham, July 28, A Donkey, Esq., Eternally at law, to Mr. Ephcumia Piggins, both of Goosdam.

"Jove is an union of two heads
That belts its softest melony;
Time with its cabbages imparts
No better feed than an extra dray."

Phancy Mr. Alexander Conkey's 'phelix

YOUNG AMERICA.—The following delicate specimen of juvenile bravado is to good to be lost:

One night, Freddy had been put to bed, and mother and Johnny were in an adjoining room. Presently Johnny cut up some caper, on which his mother threatened to "take him into the other room and whip him."

"Mother," said Freddy's voice under the bedclothes, "I know where I'd take him"

"Where?" said the mother, whose curiosity was excited.

"I'd take him under the left ear!"

In olden times, women were prohibited from marrying untill they had spun a set of bed furniture and hence they were called spinsters until they were married. Nowdays they spin street yarn.

Flutterbug says the best protector from mosquitoes will be obtained by marrying a pretty woman. These pests never bite a man when they can find something better and sweeter.

It is said that an illustrious personage recently wrote the following in the album of a fashionable lady: "There are two eventful periods in the life of a woman; one when she wonders who she will have, the other when she wonders who will have her."

There are two things which will make us happy in this life, if we attend to them. The first is, never to vex ourselves about what we can't help; and the second, never to vex ourselves about what we can help.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC CAROLINIAN.—The Charleston correspondent of the New York *World* writes:

Captain Benry is a very fierce patriot, indeed, as you may judge from a remark that he once made: "I would rather be hung in South Carolina,' said he, "than die a natural death in any other State."

Many a true heart that would have come back like a dove to the ark, after its first transgression, has been frightened beyond recall by the savage charity of an unforgiving spirit.

REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL RELATIONS.

The following are the reports of both Committees:

The Joint Select Committee upon Federal Relations, to whom was referred all that part of the Governor's Message upon the subject of Federal Relations and which recommends,

1. That this Generally Assembly invite the Southern States to a conference, or such of them as may be inclined to enter into consultation, with us, upon the present condition of the country, and in case that should be found impracticable, then,

2 The sending of one or more delegates to our neighboring States, with the view of securing concert of action, and,

3 That a Convention of the people of the State be called to assemble immediately after the proposing consultation with the other Southern States shall have terminated, and,

4 The reorganization of the militia and the formation of a corps of ten thousand volunteers, with an organization separate from the main body of the militia, and that they be suitable armed and equipped:

And to whom was also referred sundry resolutions, some of which were introduced originally in the Senate and House of Commons, and others passed by meetings of the people in various parts of the State, and laid before the Legislature at the request of those meetings; and to whom was also referred "a bill to authorise and require the Governor of the State of North Carolina to call a Convention of the people of the State, and for other purposes therein named," respectfully

REPORT,

That they have considered the same, with a full appreciation of the momentous interests involved, and have come to the deliberate conclusion, that the present crisis in our national affairs gravely imperils the rights and equality of North Carolina in the Union, and that the sovereign people only have the right to determine the mode and measure and time of redress, and therefore the committee submit for your consideration the accompanying bill for calling a Convention of the people, and earnestly recommend its passage.

And they further report, that they are fully impressed with the belief that it is necessary to our safety that the militia should be thoroughly reorganized, and that a volunteer corps of——thousand men should be speedily formed, and armed and equipped in the most efficient manner; and they earnestly recommend that both shall be done, and that it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, in order that they may furnish the details of measures for that purpose.

And the Committee ask leave to report back all other matters referred to them, and to be discharged from their further consideration. Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL J SMITH, *Ch'n.*

MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned, members of the Committee on Federal Relations, unable to concur in the views of the majority, submit the following report:

The Convention is proposed to be called, in the opinion of the minority, at an earlier period than the exigencies of the occasion demands. It is declared in the bill that the purpose of the Convention is to consider all grievances imparing or affecting the equality and rights of the State of North Carolina as a member of United States, and determine the mode, measures and time of redress, and delegates are to be chosen on the 7th and assemble on the 18th of Febuary next. As the bill and report of the majority do not indicate any specific grievances, the minority of your Committee on Federal Relations are unable to determine whether it is intended to make the impression that the Federal Government has recently assumed any unusual and menacing attitude towards North Carolina, affecting her equality and rights as one of the United States. Exercising the rights of conjecture, the minority of your Committee suppose that the grievances complained of are the *personal liberty laws* enacted by some of the Northern States, hindering the proper execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. If the minority of your Committee be not mistaken in this conjecture, they would respectfully suggest that, inasmuch as these grievances have existed for a long time under the present and former administrations of the Federal Government, which administrations have met the approbation of a large majority of the people of this State, they cannot now constitute a very urgent reason for the present Legislature to call out the citizens upon such short notice, at an unusual and inclement seasons of the year, to vote for delegates to a State Convention called, as it is, for the purpose of changing the relations of the State to the Federal Government. The laws complained of are not the acts of the General Government, but of particular States, and being unconstitutional are null and void. It, however, the grievances complained of and not disclosed is the election of Lincoln to the Presidency—an election effected by a minority vote, in consequence of division among its opponents—it is, in the opinion of the minority, an inadequate cause for calling a Convention so hastily, with extraordinary power, which may place North Carolina out of the Union before the 4th of March next, and before the country can be officialy informed of the policy of the incoming administration—Would it not be more prudent to abide the determination of the great efforts now being made at Washington city and elsewhere by patriotic men, to compromise all difficulties, and obtain more secure guaranties against the unfriendly legislation of certain Northern States? Let the people have time to deliberate that North Carolina may not be precipitated out of the Union, and her influence as a *peace maker* between the North and South, utterly destroyed.—It is further objected to the bill, as reported, that it is not in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State and the usages of the Legislature. The first section of the fourth article of the State Constitution provides that no Convention of the people of the State shall be called by the General Assembly unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly, and the latter part of said section provides for amendments by the General Assembly—the act of 1856–'57 of the Legislature, amending the Constitution, immediately following the enacting clause, has the words, (two thirds of the whole number of each House concurring,) and the minority of your Committee, entertaining no doubt but that a concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House is demanded to call a Convention of the people, recommend that those words be inserted immediately after the enacting clause of the first section of the reported bill, and in conclusion the minority of your Committee respectfully suggest that measures be taken to procure a Convention of all the States of the Union, with a view to final settlement of all subjects in controversy between the Northern and Southern States; and if such final settlement cannot be satisfactorily made, that a peaceable separation of the States and equitable distribution of the property of the Federal Government among all the States, may be brought about, and the minority further recommend that the bill reported by the majority do not pass.

Respectfully submitted,

GILES MEBANE.
NATHAN NEWBY.
DAVID OUTLAW.

THE PEOPLE FOR A CONVENTION.

The voice of the people of the State, as far as heard, is decidedly and unequivocally for a Convention. Of this fact there can exist no reasonable doubt when the proceedings of the many public meetings already held are considered.

The meeting in Mecklenburg was composed of gentlemen of both political parties, and was unusually imposing both on account of the numbers and intelligence of the persons present. The following resolution among others, was unanimously adopted:

That in view of the foregoing considerations, it is our conviction that the Legislature of our State, now in session, should take prompt action in calling a Convention of the State for the purpose, primarily, of giving united, calm, considerate and dignified counsel for the preservation of our Union and Federal Government in its original integrity, if practicable; and secondarily, if not practicable, to adopt such measures as may be deemed most prudent for the protection of the rights, promotion of the welfare, and vindication of the honor of the citizens of our beloved State.

The meeting in Warren, in like manner constituted, adopted the following resolution on this subject with but three dissenting voices:

Resolved, That while we detest, and are prepared to resist at every hazard the encroachments of the North upon us, we would most respectfully suggest to our sister Southern States, to await the action of a Convention of all the Southern States in order that when it becomes necessary to strike a blow for our rights, we may act in concert.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the wise and prudent suggestions of our Governor, John W. Ellis, in his late message, in regard to our Federal affairs, and especially the calling of a Convention of the people of North Carolina at an early day, in order that they may determine what position North Cirolina is to occupy in this important crisis of her history, and we hereby recommend, and as far as in us lies, instruct our Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly to vote for the calling of said Convention of the people, and also to vote the most liberal supplies necessary for furthering and carrying out the patriotic recommendations of our Executive, for placing the State in a through posture of defence.

The following resolution was adopted at a meeting in Cumberland:

Resolved, That we approve especially of that part of the Governor's Message on Federal Relations, to wit: A consultation with the Southern States, and a Convention of the people of this State, the reorganization of the Militia, and the formation of a corpse of ten thousand volunteers with sufficient appropriation to furnish the necessary arms and equipment.

The resolution of the meeting in Sampson is in these words:

Resolved, That we respectfully suggest to our Legislature to call a convention of the people of the State to determine upon the mode and measure of redress.

A joint meeting of the citizens of Halifax Edgecombe and Martin adopted the following:

Resolved, That we recommend to our members in the Legislature, from our respective counties, to use their utmost endeavors and exert their efforts in urging the Legislature to call a convention of the people of North Carolina to decide upon the future course and policy of the State.

A large and respectable meeting in Lincoln adopted the following unanimously:

Resolved, That we have read with pleasure the patriotic sentiments contained in the late message of His Excellency John W. Ellis, Governor of North Carolina on the subjects of our Federal Relations, and fully endorse the views contained therein.

We request the Legislature of North Carolina now in session, to carry out the objects recommended in said message, and hereby specially instruct our immediate Representatives in that body, to use all their exertions to accomplish this object.

The Governor's message, as will be remembered, recommends the calling of a convention on Federal affairs.

The meeting in Gaston adopted the following resolution, with but one dissenting voice:

Resolved, That we fully and cordially endorse the message of Gov. Ellis, on Federal Affairs, and especially that portion recommending an appeal to the people in Convention, to devise the best means for our safety.

The meeting in Rowan adopted the following resolution with but one dissenting voice:

Resolved, That we respectfully declare to the General Assembly our wish for the call of a convention, through which the people may express their will as to the mode and measure of redress.

The annexed resolution was unanimously adopted in Pitt county:

Resolved, That it becomes the duty of the Legislature, now in session, to take such steps as will place the State of North Carolina by the side of her sister States of the South, and for that purpose a convention of the people ought to be called at the earliest practical period.

The two following are among the resolutions of large and respectable meeting in Columbus county, and were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we view the resolution above as one of the means of meeting the coming "*conflict*," and further to prepare for it, we agree to the necessity of holding a State Convention, at such time and place as may be deemed most convenient, to consult with our sister counties what course of action it will be necessary to adopt in view of our present Federal Relations and further, to advise with the other slaveholding States as to what measures *they* will adopt to protect themselves against Abolition aggressions.

Resolved, That we approve of every word and sentiment in the message of Gov. Ellis on Federal Relations.

At a meeting of the citizens of Edgecombe, the following wore unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the slaveholding States ought to hold a conference to devise some common plan for action for their own protection or with a view to a separate Confederacy, unless the Constitution is so amended as to check the influence of the majorities of the North.

Resolved That the General Assembly ought to call a convention of the people to take such action as may be deemed advisable.

In addition to the foregoing, resolutions favoring the call of a convention, have been passed by meetings in McDowell and Duplin counties. Also strong Southern resolutions by meetings in Cleaveland, New Hanover, Wilson and Robeson. Meetings have beed held in Wayne, Currituck and Craven, the proceedings of which have not yet reached us, but doubtless they are of the same character with the foregoing.

No person can look upon these proceedings without arriving at the conclusion that the people are moving, and the current of public sentiment sets in one direction. But one meeting of [illegible] character has been held as far as we have heard. We refer to the one composed of a portion of the citizens of Raleigh, held in the Commons Hall a few evenings since.

Nor can it be said that these meetings are mere political contrivances. Democrats and Whigs participated in them.—Such prominent Whigs as C. C. Henderson, V. A. McBee and John Coulter of Lincoln; Joseph H. Wilson and Gen John A. Young of Mecklenburg; R. A. Caldwell and Rufus Barringer of Rowan, took a leading part in the meetings of their respective counties. The same may be said of all the other meetings named.

The people are alive to the perils of the times and they wish a Convention to provide for the security of their lives, their property and their liberties, and a convention they are determined to have let who oppose it that will.

Who fears to trust the people? Who has a right to say that they shall not be allowed to express their opinion upon a matter soo deeply affecting their welfare?

State Journal

ATTORNEY GENERAL ON COERCION.

The President having sought the opinion of his legal adviser, the Attorney General, that officer has responded. Our limits prevent the publication of the whole letter. We extract the concluding portion, relative to filling vacant offices, and the supposed right of coercion.

But what if the feeling in any State against the United States should become so universal that the federal officers themselves (including judges, district attorneys and marshals) would be resisted by the same influences and resign their places? Of course the first step would be to appoint others in their stead, if others could be got to serve. But, in such event, it is more than probable that great difficulty would be found in filling the offices. We can easily conceive how it might become altogether impossible. We are, therefore, obliged to consider what can be done in case we have no courts to issue judicial process, and no ministerial officers to execute it. In the event troops would certainly be out of place, and their use wholly illegal. If they are sent to all the courts and marshals, there must be courts and marshals to be aided. Without the exercise of those functions, which belong exclusively to the civil service, the laws cannot be executed in any event, no matter what may be the physical strength which the Government has at its command. Under such circumstances, to send a military force into any State with orders to act against the people, would be simply making war upon them.

The existing laws put and keep the Federal Government strictly on the defensive. You can use force only to repel an assault on the public property, and aid the courts in the performance of their duty. If the means given you to collect the revenue and execute the other laws be insufficient for that purpose, Congress may extend and make them more effectual to that end.

If any one of the States should declare her independence, your action cannot depend upon the rightfulness of the cause upon which such declaration is based.—Whether the retirement of a State from the Union be the exercise of a right reserved in the Constitution or a revolutionary movement it is certain that you have not in either case the authority to recognize her independence or to absolve her from her Federal obligations. Congress or the other States in convention assembled must take such measures as may be necessary and proper. In such an event I see no course for you but to go straight onward in the path you have hitherto trodden—that is, execute the laws to the extent of the defensive means placed in your hands, and act generally upon the assumption that the present constitutional relations between the States and the Federal Government continue to exist until a new order of things shall be established, either by law or force.

Whether Congress has the constitutional right to make war against one or more States, and require the Federal Government to carry it on by means of force to be drawn from the other States, is a question for Congress itself to consider. It must be admitted that no such power is expressly given, nor are there any words in the Constitution which imply it.—Among the powers enumerated in article 1, sec. 8, is that "to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and to make rules concerning captures on land and water." This certainly means nothing more than the power to commence and carry on hostilities against the foreign enemies of the nation. Another clause in the same section gives Congress the power "to provide for calling forth the militia," and to use them within the limits of the State. But this power is so restricted by the words which immediately follow, that it can be exercised only for one of the following purposes: 1. To execute the laws of the Union; that is, to aid the Federal officers in the performance of their regular duties. 2. To suppress insurrection against the States, but this is confined by article 4, section 4, to cases in which the State herself shall apply for assistance against her own people. 3. To repel the invasion of a State by enemies who come from abroad to assail her in her own territory. All these provisions are made to protect the States, not to authorise an attack by one part of the country upon another; to preserve their peace, and not to plunge them into civil war. Our forefathers do not seem to have thought that war was calculated "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." There was undoubtedly strong and universal conviction among the men who framed and ratified the Constitution that military force would not only be useless, but pernicious, as a means of holding the States together.

If it be true that war cannot be declared nor a system of general hostilities carried on by the Central Government against a State, then it seems to follow than an attempt to do so would be *ipso facto* an expulsion of such State from the Union. Being treated as an alien and an enemy, she would be compelled to act accordingly.—And if Congress should break up the present Union by unconstitutionality putting strife and enmity, and armed hostility between different sections of the country, instead of the "domestic tranquility" which the Constitution was meant to insure, will not all [illegible] be absolved from their Federal [illegible]? Is any portion of [illegible] entitled to carry their [illegible] to carry on a contest like that?

The right of the General Government to preserve itself in its whole constitutional vigor, by repelling a direct and positive aggression upon its property or its officers, cannot be denied. But this is a totally different thing from an offensive war to punish the people for the misdeeds of their State Government, or to prevent a threatened violation of the Constitution, or to enforce an acknowledgment that the Government of the United States is supreme. The States are colleagues of one another, and if some of them shall conquer the rest, and hold them as subjugated provinces, it would totally destroy the whole theory upon which they are now connected.

If this view of the subject be as correct as I think it is, then the Union must utterly perish at the moment when Congress shall arm one part of the people against another, for any purpose beyond that of merely protecting the General Government in the exercise of its proper constitutional functions.

A CONTEMPLATED INSURRECTION DISCOVERED.

No prudent man feels a desire to produce alarm in the public mind; but no friend of man ought to be willing to withhold facts whereon may hang the tranquility and the very life of innocent people.

We have come to the knowledge of what may almost be denominated a fact, that is indeed startling. It has assumed the form of a reality so far as to justify a high State functionary to quit his home, and the scenes of his official duties, in order to investigate it. It is nothing less than an insurrection in which one hundred negroes and some twenty white men are said to be concerned. The plot is laid in New Hanover county, and the 22d instant—next Saturday—the day fixed for the commencement of their bloody work.—Whatever may be the result, we have the very best authority for assuring our readers of the reality of its existence. It has been providentially discovered in time to avert the contemplated carnage; and men, high in authority, are already on the track of the conspirators. God grant that all concerned in this, and all such hellish plots, may be detected and brought to that summary and exemplary death which justice has decreed against them.

Our people do not realize the extent of the conspiracies against their lives and property which traitors are plotting; and hence they do not exercise the proper degree of vigilance. Our country friends cannot realize the depth of the hatred and the darkness of the plot which are meditating their destruction. In every corner of our land some prowling cowardly traitor may be found, ready to enter into the plots and share the plunder of the Abolitionists. These must be watched. Incendiary language must be stopped, and he who utters it must be hung on the nearest tree. Suspected persons of every rank, character and condition, must be expelled from among us. The poor slaves must be protected against those who would delude them to destruction; and a most rigid system of police, in town and country, must be established and enforced. Extreme measures of vigilance will obviate the necessity of extreme measures of punishment.

We regret that prudence forbids us to be more explicit on this startling subject, at present, but if permitted to disclose the whole matter, before going to press, we will do so.—*Goldsboro' (N. C.) Rough Notes.*

A GOOD REPLY.

The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, in replying to the *Press* of that city, which had said that a conflict would inevitably take place between the seceding States and those that remain in the Union, gives its semi Republican neighbor the following well-conceived retort.

We wish to state our opinion emphatically, that a large portion of the people of the Northern States will never consent to carry on a bloody civil war, ozy exclusive and disastrous a such a conflict must be, with the Southern section, for no other purpose that can be imagined, except to defend the wicked and illegotten power of Black Republicanism and to fasten these infidels and traitors upon us as a moral and political plague.

No Messrs, you have, against our protests and expostulations, sought to compass your dangerous objects with a reckless and wicked intent, and you have brought the country to shame and ruin. You have destroyed the general harmony and wrecked the peace and happiness of our people. Our commerce and manufactures languish with a threatened total destruction. Our merchants have been made, many of them, and more will yet be made, bankrupt. You have already broken the hearts of thousands of men who, but for your vile machinations, would have been happy and prosperous men. You have been the means of turning, and will yet be the means of turning, tens of thousands of laboring men out of employment during those cold and hungry winter months.—You have brought the Union to the verge of disruption; and you now coolly suggest that *we*, the Democratic party of the North join *you*, to maintain *your* nefarious power in a civil war with the Southern people.—*We will not do it.*

North Carolina Conference,

APPOINTMENTS FOR PREACHERS.

The Conference adjourned at a late hour on Tuesday night, 11th of Dec. instant, after one week's laborous session. The following appointments were announced at the close, to wit:

RALEIGH DISTRICT—W BARRINGER, P. E. Raleigh City Mission, S D Peeler.
Raleigh Colored Mission, W E Pell.
" Circuit, R C Maynard.
Tar River, J B Martin, J Reid.
Henderson, Lemon Snell.
Person, Paul J Caraway.
Leesburg, Alfred Norman.
Granville, Theophilus W Moore.
Chapel Hill, J A Cunninggim.
Hillsboro', B F Guthrie.
Louisburg, M C Thomas.
Nashville, R T N Stevenson.
Hillsboro' Circuit, J W Tinnin.
Rufus T Heflin, Editor of N C Ch. Advocate, and W E Pell, Assistant Editor.
J P Moore, Ag't for Amer. Bible Society.
GREENSBORO' DISTRICT—N F REID, P. E.
Greensboro' Station, L L Hendren.
Guilford, Chas. H Phillips.
South Guilford, R S Webb.
Davidson, J W Lewis.
Forsythe, D W Doub.
Stokes, W B Richardson.
Winston, James E Mann.
High Point, O J Brent and J B Allford.
Wentworth, D R Bruton.
Alamance, C M Pepper.
Yanceyville, T P Ricaud.
Franklinsville, Geo. E Wyche.
Trinity College, B Craven
Ashboro', Jeff H Robbins.
B Craven, Pres't. and N H D Wilson, Ag't Trinity College.
SALISBURY DISTRICT—W H BOBBITT, P E.
Salisbury Station, A W Mangum.
Rowan, R A Willis.
East Rowan, F H Wood.
Mocksville, W C Gannon and W Albea.
Iredell, J W Floyd and T B Rocks.
South Iredell, W D Meacham.
Alexander, T L Triplett.
Jonesville, J T Keerans.
Wilkes, W M Robey.
Surry, James F Smoot.
Sauratown Mission, S H Helsabeck.
Blue Ridge Mission, J W Avent.
Fisher's River Mission, J M Gunn.
WASHINGTON DISTT—I T WYCHE, P. E.
Washington Station, C P Jones.
Avent Chapel, to be supplied.
Roanoke, J L Fisher and T B Kingsbury.
Warren, J H Wheeler and J W Jenkins.
Plymouth, Joseph Wheeler,
Williamston, W S Chaffin.
Greenville, R P Bibb.
Columbia, B B Cuthrath.
Mattamuskeet, W M Walsh and W A Smith.
Bath, W H Moore.
Neuse, W F Clegg.
Swift Creek Mission, J H Hill.
Portsmouth and Ocracocke, A R Raven.
Cape Hatteras Mission, M M Taylor.
Roanoke Col'd Mission, M J Hunt.
Tarborough, J B Bobbitt.
Tar River Col'd Mission, M H Hight.
NEWBERN DIST.—WM. CLOSS, P. E.
Newbern Station—Centenary, J S Long
Andrew Chapel Mission, N A Hooker,
Newbern Circuit, J J Hines.
Snow Hill, Geo W Deems.
Wilson, R T Hudson, N A H Goddin.
Centenary Mission, C W King.
Smithfield, Carson Parker.
Johnston Mission, J R Brooks.
Goldsboro', R S Moran.
Everettsville, B F Long.
Jones, F J Eatman.
Trent, E A Wilson, P W Yarrell.
Beaufort—Ann street, R G Barrett.
Purvis Chapel, John Jones.
Straits, T L Troy.
Edgecombe, W H Barnes.
Morehead City, E A Yates.
Cape Lookout Mission, to be supplied.
Wayne Female College, S M Frost, Pres't.
WILMINGTON DISTRICT—C F DEEMS, P. E.
Wilmington—Front street, T W Guthrie
" Fifth st, Jos W Wheeler.
" Seaman's Bethel, J N Andrews.
Topsail, J B Bailey
Duplin, J B Williams.
Magnolia D B Nicholson.
Onslow, Dougan C Johnson
Sampson, H H Gibbons, L W Martin, sup.
Bladen, W Harris.
South River Mission, D Culbreth.
Lumberton, J P Simpson.
Whiteville, T J Gattie.
Smithville, A D Betts.
Cape Fear Mission, W M D Moore.
North East, John C Brent.
FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT—PETER DOUB, P E
Fayetteville Station, L S Burkhead.
Evans' Chapel, Jno. L Newby.
Fayetteville Circuit, J C Thomas.
Cape Fear, G Farrar.
Haw River, S D Adams.
Pittsboro', P H Scovell.
Deep River, C M Anderson.
Montgomery, Z Rush.
Rockingham, J Tillett, W H Wheeler.
Uwharrie, J C Moses.
Robeson, W M Jordan, one to be supplied.
Missionary to China, Marcus L Wood.

GENERAL SCOTT ON SECESSION.—A telegraphic report from Washington city says that General Scott has given the President an elaborate opinion in reference to the present condition of the military defences of the country, and what should be done in view of possible contingencies.—He of course deprecates secession, and begs his own State of Virginia to pause and bear the ills she has, rather than fly to those she knows not of. But, if secession occurs, he says it will result not in the formation of two, but four distinct nationalities. The correspondent gives the divisions as near as he can recollect them, as follows: The first will probably consist of New York, New England, Pennsylvania, Michigan, wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota; the second will consist of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Western Virginia, and so along down the Blue Bridge, taking Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas; the third will consist of South Carolina, Georgia, East Florida, Eastern Virginia, and perhaps Maryland and Delaware; the Pacific States will constitute the fourth. The General treats the exclusion of the grain-growing States of the West form a direct communication with the Gulf of Mexico as an impossibility.—They will have free course to go down the Mississippi, and will insist upon Pensacola as a naval depot. He also gives, it is said, an elaborate statement of the disposition of the military forces of the nation, and the conditions and needs of the fortified places.

A CARD.

SEEING IS BELIEVING!

THE LARGEST AND MOST

EXTENSIVE TOCK

OF

Dry Goods

CLOTHING,

AND

GROCERIES,

Are now opening at the Subscriber's ever

Exhibited in Salisbury,

And which will be sold as heretofore at unprecedentedly low prices. This is

NO CANT ADVERTISING PHRASE

Common with many, who enumerate their articles. Because an examination of the stock and prices, will convince the most sceptic, and closest buyers of the truth of the assertion.

Returning my sincere acknowledgements to the citizens of Rowan and adjacent counties for past favors, I hope by close attention to my business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ No trouble as usual to show Goods at

S. FRANKFORD'S

TO COUNTRY

MERCHANTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER would call the attention of Country Merchants, to his large and varied Stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing & Groceries,

which he will sell at Wholesale as low as can be bought in any city in the Union, the Great Emporium New York, not excepted.

S. FRANKFORD.

WHOLESALE.

HOOP SKIRTS in endless variety at S. FRANKFORD'S.

Oct 9, 1860. '8—tf.

Frercks and Reader's Foundry.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to give notice that no suspension of their business will take place in consequence of their late disaster by fire. They have made temporary arrangements by which they will be enabled to carry on their operations, and in the course of a few weeks they will have a new building erected, larger and better adapted to their wants than that destroyed. They are prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them. They beg leave to tender their thanks to the public and the fire brigade for the timely and valuable services rendered on the occasion of the late fire.

FRERCKS & RAEDER,
Salisbury, N. C.

Oct. 30, 1860. 71—tf

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' Almanac for the year 1861, for sale wholesale and retail at J. J. STEWART'S Book Store.

Oct. 25 70-tf

BOOKS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Burke & Stewart, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the partners. The business of the House will be conducted by J. J. Stewart. All settlements will be made by him, and all those who are indebted to the late firm, are respectfully requested to come forward and pay up, as the business must be closed.

J. K. BURKE.
J. J. STEWART,

October 1, 1860.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING become the sole Proprietor of the Salisbury Book Store, the undersigned would offer his thanks to the public for the patronage extended to the House while conducted by the late firm of Burke & Stewart, and solicit for it the continual confidence and custom of its friends. He announces that, with his large and well selected stock of Books and Stationery, Wall paper, (a large and beautiful lot of wall paper just received,) Ink, &c., &c.,—in fact everything in his line, on hand, he can and will promptly fill, and gives his personal attention to all orders sent him.

J. J. STEWART.

Oct. 1. 68-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } CABARRUS COUNTY.

County Court, July Session, 1860.

A. F. Ervine, Administrator of Edeth Denton, vs. Osborne Denton, and others. Petition for sale of Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Osborne Denton, Rothy M. Denton and Thomas D Denton, heirs at law of the said Edeth Denton, are not residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Salisbury Banner, notifying the said Osborne, Rothy & Thos. D Denton to be and appear at our next County Court to be held on the 3d Monday of January next, and then and there show cause if any they have why the lands mentioned in the pleading shall not be ordered to be sold according to the prayer of the petition.

Witness, N. Slough, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 3d Monday in October 1860.

N. SLOUGH, C. C. C.

October 1860. [Pr. fee $6.00] 6w.

The Newspaper of the South.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY

gives the latest and most reliable political, commercial and general news from all parts of the world. Its special correspondents furnish by Mail and Telegraph, full and early accounts of everything of interest that transpires in the great cities of Europe and America.

The News of the South Receives Special Attention

Politically, the Mercury represents the States Rights resistance element, and advocates the union of the Southern States in maintaining their rights and establishing their security.

Daily Mercury, 1 year *in advance*, $10 00
Tri-Weekly " " " 5 00

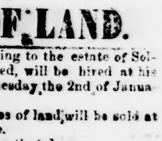
No paper sent unless the cash accompanies the order.

R. B. RHETT, jr.,
Charleston, S. C.

Nov27 75-4t

OCTOBER, 1860.

W. R. WILSON,



HAVING just returned from the northern cities with a large assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c., is ready to sell greater bargains than ever were sold in North Carolina. His personal attention is given to repairing watches, clocks jewelry, &c., and with the assistance of the best of watch makers will do work promptly, and warrant it 12 months. Please call and examine his stock, one door from McNeely & Young's Store.

AMERICAN WATCHES

W. R. WILSON has the agency for the the genuine American Watches which enables him to sell them for less than they can be bought elsewhere. He has also in addition the English Patented Lever Hunting cased watches, Detached Levers, Hunting Cylinders, &c., which will be sold low down for cash.—Don't forget, those who want genuine American Watches, to call at W. R. WILSON'S Jewelry Store, where bargains can be had, next door to McNeely & Young's Store, Salisbury, N. C.

LADIES' WATCHES.

JUST opened some of the handsomest watches for Ladies, of the choicest styles, ever offered, with fine Gold Chatlane, sets of Fine Jewelry, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, gold and silver Thimbles, gold and coral Necklaces, Lockets, Charms, Ear Drops, Coral for Misses and children, &c. &c., and a great many other things too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at bargains for cash at the Jewelry Store of W. R WILSON.

SILVER WARE.

JUST opened at W. R. WILSON'S Jewelry Store a fine assortment of pure Coin Silver Table and Tea Spoons: also silver plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Cups, Goblets, Forks and Knives, Butter Knives, Butter Dishes, Syrup Cups, Mustard and Sugar Spoons, &c., &c.—Don't forget to give us a call.

W. R WILSON.

Oct. 16. 69-tf.

NOTICE.

HIRING OF NEGROES AND SALE OF LAND.

THE Negroes belonging to the estate of Solomon Hall, deceased, will be hired at his late residence, on Wednesday the 2nd of January, 1861, for one year.

Also, about 1300 acres of land will be sold at the same time and place.

Terms made known on that day.

N. B.—Particular notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Solomon Hall, dec'd to come forward on that day and pay up, or all claims will have to be collected according to law.

B. CRAIGE,
J. W. HALL,
Executors.

Dec 4-75-4t]

J. R. & E. N. McCAULAY'S

SELECT SCHOOL,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THE course of Instruction embraces the Classical and Mathematical Studies, requisite for admission into the lower classes in Colleges.

The next term commences on the 2nd Monday in Jan, 1861.

For terms address the Principals.

Dec. 4 75-6t

Is it Possible to Do Better?

WITH an experience of more than a quarter of a century during which time, THOUSANDS OF CHOICE PIANOS, have been sold, and we can add with truth, "Without ever selling a bad one." Having superior facilities for the selection of the "VERY BEST PIANOS," we offer them upon BETTER TERMS than similar good instruments can be procured North or South.

Some of our late styles have been sold as soon as they were seen and tried, the principal attractions are the RICH, DEEP, MELLOW TONE and delicate touch.

To our friends who prefer ordering direct from us, we offer the greatest possible inducements and advantages, viz., we will send select Pianos subject to the severest trial and warrant them for FIVE YEARS. No responsible house can do better. E. P. NASH & CO.,

Petersburg, Va.

Nov 13 73-tf

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Agent for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, is now prepared to furnish the Public with this very valuable, fine and indispensable article in Domestic Economy. These Machines can be seen in operation at my Store, No. 4, Granite Building. A. MYERS

Salisbury, May 8, 1860. 46—tf

SPECIAL TRAIN

For the Stockholders on the W. N. C. R. Road

ON Friday, the 23d inst., a train of cars will leave Newton at 7½ o'clock, a. m., and Statesville at 9.15, a. m. for Salisbury. Returning will leave Salisbury at 4 15, p. m.

JAMES C. TURNER,
Chief Eng. & Sup.

Nov. 20.

WRAPPING PAPER

OF VARIOUS KINDS AND SIZES,

Always on hand at

WACHOVIA MILLS,

SALEM, N. C.

Messrs. McNeely & Young, Agents, Salisbury. Orders promptly attended to.

R. L. PATTERSON.

Salem, Feb. 25th, 1860. 36-tf.

Jersey Lands for Sale.

I OFFER FOR SALE TWO TRACTS OF LAND within one mile of Salisbury, on the North-Carolina Railroad—one, the Home Tract, containing 527 acres, with good improvements—the other, known as the McDonald place, containing 8 7 acres, well improved. The two tracts contain about 300 acres of bottom land of the best quality.

The above will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms.

Apply to ANDERSON HILL,
Holtsburg, N. C.

Winston Sentinel copy till 25th December and send bill to advertiser.

Sept. 1st. 62-tf.

The Banner.

JOHN SPELMAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY, DEC. 25, 1860.

☞ M. D. Armfield is our authorized Agent for the Western portion of the State. He has authority to receive subscriptions and give receipts on account of the *Banner*.

☞ As is customary there will be no paper issued from this office next week.—Printers, like all other men, need recreation. We wish all a merry christmas and and a happy new year.

"Why stand ye here all the day Idle?"
"Awake! arise, or be forever fallen!"

This is no *sensation* article. We come not to fan the smothered flame, or add aught to the confusion that surrounds us. But disguise it as you may—sing on in thunder tones your loud paeans to a "once glorious Union!" and with trembling limbs and quivering voices, cry "peace! peace! yet there is no peace."

Already, "one bright particular star" shines no more in our national galaxy.—Our President, himself, concedes that all hope for a continued national existence under existing circumstances, is worse than vain, and relies only on Divine aid and the favor of Omnipotence. Your immediate representative in Congress, warns you of the "impending crisis." Your Assemblymen know and feel the imminent peril that threatens you—tell you in terms not to be misunderstood, that danger is at hand, and vote you the means of defence by "arming the State." Financial *difficulties* and distress, suspended banks, stock panics, manufactures closed, curtailed operations in all branches of trade and commerce, repudiation, and a bankrupt treasury, yea, haggard *want* itself stare you in the face, and yet you fold your hands, stand idly by, and dream on in suicidal security.

"Awake! arise, or be forever fallen!"

The people should know their condition. The people should be apprized of the awful dangers that encircle them. The people should move *now*, as one man, in the operation of their rights, "asking nothing more, taking nothing less."

And, moreover, the people should hold in a strict accountability those who have betrayed their trusts—those who have brought on us dissolution and an "irrepressible conflict," and if need be sweep from the land the Black Republican aggressors on our soil and our rights. We believe in secession for just cause, as a matter of right to be adjusted by each sovereign State. That right was never delegated. If so, our vaunted democracy is worse than a despotism.

Never was there an issue between independent States, that involved greater calamity to the conquered, than is involved in that between the States which compose the two sections of this Union. The condition of the weaker, should it sink from a state of independence and equality to one of dependence and subjection, would be more calamitous than ever before befel a civilized people. It is vain to think that with such consequences before them they will not resist; especially when resistance may save them and cannot render their condition worse.

The question which is now submitted is this, shall we sit quietly down without a murmur, and allow our constitutional rights of property to be taken away by a construction of the Constitution which originates in hostility and hatred, or shall we, as men who know our rights, bestir ourselves, and by a firm, united and cordial co-operation, fortify and strengthen them, that they may be transmitted unimpaired to our children, and our children's children, throughout all generations. Wisdom dictates that all the questions arising out of the institution of slavery, should be settled *now* and settled *forever*.

We call particular attention to the patriotic remarks of the Commoner from Rowan on a motion to adjourn until 7th January. It is manifest that many are called to fill office but few prove themselves worthy of public confidence.

"Mr. Fleming said that he would not vote for any recess or leave of absence until a bill had passed to provide for arming and equipping the State. We had been in session for five weeks, and done literally nothing. The people were looking with anxiety to our proceedings—they were asking—nay they were demanding action. They ware asking arms to protect them from the dangers that seem to be impending. He was sorry—nay he was pained and mortified—that the only instance of serious resistance to such a measure in a Southern State, was to be found in North Carolina. Great events might transpire during the proposed virtual recess—one of our sister Southern States was on the eve of seperating hersif from the confederacy and resuming her sovereignty as an independent nation. He believed that several of the Southern States would follow. He had ceased to hope for a returning sense of justic in the North—certain votes had recently been taken in Congress and the result telegraphed to this place for purpose of influencing our action. He had no confidence in such demonstrations, it was all done for effect. There was no safety for the South in the Union—her only hope was in seperation. Gentlemen said something about going home to attend to our private affairs. Gentlemen should have thought of that before they offered themselves as candidates to represent their constituents. He thought the public business at this time of equal importance to any private business.

He had no objection to a reasonable interval of business, provided a bill for arming and equiping the State should first be passed.

We notice in the debate in the State Senate, on the 17th inst., that Dr. Ramsay makes the following statement which is not correct, as regards the call for a county meeting in Rowan. The word secession is not used either in the call for the meeting or in the resolutions passed thereby. We desire a convention—our people, with few exceptions, favor a convention. It is tru that Dr. Ramsay, on his arrival, attended a caucus and that his party friends, after the caucus, (the leaders or politicians we mean) did not attend the county meeting, but the bone and sinew—the yeomanry of the land, did go into the meeting and endorsed fully and heartily the resolutions passed thereby.

Mr. Ramsay said, that the Senator had referred to him, and he was glad of the opportunity afforded to make some explanatory remarks with reference to remarks made by him a few days ago. The Senator from Onslow understood me to say on that occasion, that I did not believe that the citizens of any portion of North-Carolina were in favor of secession. He misunderstood me. I said I did not believe that the resolutions which came from my own county, expressed the sentiments of the people of that county, nor did I believe the resolutions which had come up here from various sections of the State, gave a correct index of the sentiment of the people of North-Crolina upon the subject of secession. Mr. Ramsay referred to a report that a certain gentleman had gone to Salisbury, from Raleigh, and advised his political friends not to go into the meeting lately held there. Mr. Ramsay said, he supposed that he was the gentleman alluded to in that report. He did tell certain gentlemen, in a consultation, that he did not fell at liberty to attend, for the reason that the notice published, called for a meeting only of those who were in favor of secession.

THE GOVERNER'S NEWSPAPER.—The State *Journal*—the Governor's newspaper—is doing all it can to inflame the minds of the people and prepare them for civil war. It declares that "all hope of preserving the Union is at an end." The wish is no doubt father to be thought.—The Editor of the *Journal*—we beg pardon of the public—the *nominal* Editor would rejoice over a dissolution of the Union, as that has been a part of the *British* system since the days of John Henry the hired British emissary, who visited this country on his wicked errand just before the war of 1812.

The above has the odor of the old field pine, persimon or broom straw. Tare this. we know that we were born in England; we are proud to say that we have a legitimate birth. The day was when you denounced the K. N. party for abusing the honest patriotic foreigners. What is your course now? When one proves himself more honest, more patriotic and more worthy of public confidence than yourself, he, and others are denounced by you and your time serving agents.

"A sketch of Blackguard, No. 2, who figured in the last issue of the Banner, will be given hereafter, when we have space which is not wanting for a more important subject."—*Iredell Express.*

We would advise the editor of the *Iredell Express* to know his man before he names him. We think he might name the wrong man. "A word to the wise is sufficient." We cannot, nor will not, submit to any allusion that was made in the article preceding this quotation. We have never read but one copy of the Iredell Express and that contained this extract.

ARMING THE STATE.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Erwin's bill, appropriating $300,000 to purchase arms for the State, passed the Senate by a vote of 41 to 3. Those who voted against this bill were, Mr. Ramsey, Senator from Rowan and Davie; Mr. Sharpe, of Iredell, and Mr. Worth, of Randolph. We are glad to record the fact that no other Senator was found to vote against this measure. Whether these gentlemen will be able to justify such a vote before their constituents remains to be seen.

On Wednesday the same bill was taken up in the House, where it was met by the most determined and frivolous opposition ever given to any measure. The entire day was consumed upon it, up to a late hour in the evening, by motions to adjourn, to amend, to posipone, &c., in face of the fact that a decided majority were in favor of the measure. The friends of the bill forced it through its first and second reading, and came within three votes of having two-thirds to suspend the rules for the third reading.

We regret to state that this bill was made to bear a petty party fight. Not that all the Opposition voted against it, but that all the opposition came from members of that party. Every democrat voted to get the bill through, but were forced to give up the third reading that day through the tactics of a faction. We heartily wished the constituents of some of these members could have witnessed the proceedings of their representatives.—If they had, the House of Commons would never again have resounded with their names. The factious opposition cost the State fully $600—enough to have furnished arms for at least two good military companies. We will publish the proceedings of this session in our next, and we hope the people will note the manner in which the proposition to place arms in their hands to protect themselves and their families was trifled with, and by whom.

But the worst feature of this day's legislation will be its effect upon the enemies of the South. No such person can read the record which we will give of this matter, without coming to the conclusion that there is a strong feeling in the House of Commons, against arming the State, notwithstanding the universal voice of warning which comes from the people. We say that in this respect the effect of the day's proceedings will be construed by our enemies to our prejudice.

Again, it is urged by some that there exists in some quarters a *distrust* of the people—a fear to arm them! In the House the fear was openly expressed that the people, if armed, would rush to the aid of South Carolina; while in the Senate, we learn, that others objected to the bill on the ground that arming the non-slaveowners would endanger the lives of the negroes! We protest against this imputation upon the non-slaveowners; and we tell these gentlemen and those who think with them that this mode of measuring men's patriotism by the number of their negroes or the amount of their wealth, is most unworthy. We understand, Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, witheringly rebuked Senators for this fling at non-slaveowners.

State Journal.

From the State Journal.

THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

Whatever opinion may exist in the minds of our citizens and legislators as to the course which North Carolina ought to pursue in the existing crisis of our affairs, there seems to us to be one or two preliminary questions upon which all must agree.

In the first place no man can look into the history of our government for the last twenty-five years without coming to the conclusion that the aggressions of Northern States, and of the Federal Government—either by non-action or by direct assault on the rights of the States in which slavery exists, have at length reached a point at which, if they do not already trample upon our liberties, they certainly threaten to do so at the next stride. And in the next place, we believe it is equally evident to all, that the popular sentiment of a majority of Northern people—which produces the agitation of the slavery question, from which all these aggressions result, and which shows its increased volume and strength in the recent election of a Black Republican President, simply because of hatred of Southern men and of Southern institutions—cannot be eradicated or checked by our lying supinely on our backs and shouting hozannahs for the Union. As a necessary consequence it follows that some *action—something besides mere talk must be done* by North Carolina, if she values the liberties bequeathed to us by our fathers, and would preserve peace and prosperity within her borders.

What then must we do? We insist that whatever course the State may decide upon pursuing, must ultimately rest upon the *popular will;* that no power under heaven, save *the sovereign people of North Carolina*, have a right to answer this question; that it is the plain and apparent duty of those in authority—the servants of the people—to put the matter in such a shape that the voice of a majority of the people may be heard, under the sanction of law; that the people have a *right to demand* that a Convention shall be called where the sovereign power of this State may speak out in behalf of the rights and liberties of our citizens.

Some favor a Convention of all the States of the Union, in order that delegates may assemble from all portions of our confederacy and propose amendments to our present Constitution of the United States, which shall be further and effectual guarantees for the rights of the Southern States. Some favor a Convention to be composed of delegates from the *slaveholding States alone*, in order that *they may all act together* and decide upon what course we must all in common pursue to preserve our liberties and prevent the horrors of a civil war. While others, despairing of peace and protection to our rights and property under our present Union, are in favor of severing the political bands which bind these States together, promptly and at once, and leaving the consequences of this act with the God of nations. All these persons, taken as classes, may be, and probably are, equally patriotic, equally desirous to preserve the honor of our State and the welfare of her citizens; and it is not our purpose at this time to commend the one course or the other, but to insist that *whatever course* may ultimately be pursued, the *people and the people alone in Convention* have a right to decide upon it; that no other power but theirs can accredit agents who shall have a right to represent them either in a Convention of all the States, or of the slave-holding States alone, or can decide upon secession from our present Union or the remedy for existing wrongs and the protection against future aggressions.

We are not now addressing those who think that life is so dear and peace so sweet, and the existing state of things so desirable, that any sacrifice, no matter how great, of rights or property or honor, ought to be made to maintain and continue it. Thank God we believe there are very few such in the Old North-State—and those, like some of Falstaff's rogues in buckram, are "past praying for." But we are addressing the masses of our people, who see that *something* must be done in the "service of the State," and only wait to decide upon some practical mode of action before they strike and strike home.

There is nothing which patriotic wisdom will so carefully guard against, at a time like the present, as permitting old party issues and ancient lines of party demarcation, having no legitimate connection with the subject, to mingle themselves with the arguments which are presented to influence the decision of the popular will.—There is nothing which can be more ruinous to our future success than the existence of divided counsels in our own midst. There is nothing which can be so fatal to the vigorous prosecution of the plans which may ultimately be adopted to protect us from the external hostilities with which we are threatened, as the formation within the State of a *party*, who from pride of opinion, or from some other cause, will be and continue hostile to the line of policy which we pursue. All these evils, the calling of a Convention ought to and will undoubtedly remedy. Let the authoritative voice of the people once be heard, *fixing* our course of action, and none will dare gainsay it, even if they would, and few will desire to do so. The action of a Convention, sanctioned by the people, will inevitably produce that unanimity of action and sentiment upon the part of our citizens, so essential to the protection of our lives, our liberties and our property in revolutionary time—so important for the preservation of the untarnished honor of our State and the promotion of her present vigor and future welfare; *and no other course can be suggested than a Convention*, in which opinions may be freely interchanged, whereby the evils which we have indicated may be avoided, and the good results which we have suggested produced, without leaving heart-burnings and jealousies and ill feelings behind.

The more the question is examined, the more apparent it becomes that no *plausible* reason even can be urged why a Convention should not be assembled. We have sought for reasons earnestly and conscientiously, and none suggest themselves to men who have an abiding confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the masses. Not only have the people a *right to be heard*, so that they may protect themselves alike from foreign aggression and from the plans and projects of scheming politicians and selfish demagogues, *styling themselves* the especial friends and protectors of of the masses—not only will a Convention produce that unanimity in our midst which all true men desires, but the people are *demanding to be heard* in terms so clear and tones so loud, that none but those who are wilfully deaf and blind can refuse to heed them.

About two weeks since, the editor of the *Standard* appealed, almost with tears in his voice, to the voters in the different sections of the State to meet in primary assemblages and forbid their Representatives to extend to them the means under our existing Constitution, of uttering their sentiments in an effective form. But in spite of the pitiable lamentations to which this unacknowledged friend of the masses has decended—he so potent that he threatens to lash men until they howl under the infliction, who were alike a strength and an ornament to their State before the Editor of the *Standard* had attached himself to the fortunes of the Democratic party—he so wise and despotic that he promises to teach such men Democracy and then drive them out of their party—in spite, we say, of even the pitiable lamentations of such an Editor, the people refuse to hear the voice of the charmer, and to ask their representative to gag them, when all that freemen hold dear is at stake. From the East and West and centre, the bold, clear, manly voice of a free people daily comes rolling up to their representatives, forbidding them to deny to their constituents the poor boon of a free consultation and expression of opinion which the *Standard* and its immediate supporters would refuse them. Meetings, without regard to party lines, are held in New Hanover and Sampson and Duplin and Columbus and Cumberland and Robison, in the East—in Edgcombe and Wilson and Wayne and Pitt and Warren and Halifax and Martin, in the centre—in Mecklenburg and Rowan and McDowell and Cleaveland, in the West—and from all of them comes up the same firm demand that a Convention of the people shall be called to consider and act upon our present Federal relations. Who will deny this demand? Who dares resist it? Who can refuse it?

As for us we have full confidence in the integrity of the people, in their virtue and their wisdom. We admit their unlimited right to exercise the highest power; and since they demand from their representatives the means to exercise this right, under the sanction of law, we shall follow where the people have led, and in one humble position as a member of the press, be "instant in season and out of season" in urging forward so just and reasonable a cause. And we tell those men who fear to confide in the people, thus denying the first principle upon which the American Government rests, if they impotently attempt to resist the sovereign will and power of the State, they will be ground into powder in the contest.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A RECOMMENDATION.

Numerouse appeals have been made to me by pious and patriotic associations and citizens, in view of the present distracted and dangerous condition of the country, to recommend that a day be set apart for *Humiliation Fasting, and Prayer* throughout the Union.

In compliance with their request and my own sense of duty, I designate *Friday the 4th day of January*, 1861, for this purpose, and recommend that the People assemble on that day, according to their several forms of worship, to keep it as a solemn Fast.

The Union of the States is at the present moment threatened with alarming and immediate danger, panic and distress of a fearful character prevail throughout the land; our laboring population are without employment, and consequently deprived of the means of earning their bread. Indeed, hope seems to have deserted the minds of men. All classes are in a state of confusion and dismay, and the wisest counsels of our best and purest men are wholly disregarded.

In this the hour of our calamity and peril to whom shall we resort for relief but to the God of our fathers? His omnipotent arm alone can save us from the awful effects of our crimes and follies—our own ingratitude and guilt towards our Heavenly Father.

Let us, then, with deep contrition and penitent sorrow, unite in humbling ourselves before the Most High, in confessing our individual and national sins, and in acknowledging the justice of our punishment. Let us implore him to remove from our hearts that false pride of opinion which would impel us to persevere in wrong for the sake of consistency, rather than yield a just submission to the unforeseen exigencies by which we are now surrounded. Let us with deep reverence beseech him to restore the friendship and good will which prevailed in former days among the people of the several States; and, above all to save us from the horrors of civil war and "blood guiltiness." Let our fervent prayers ascend to His Throne that he would not desert us in this hour of extreme peril, but remember us as he did our fathers in the darkest days of the Revolution, and preserve our Constitution and our Union, the work of their hands, for ages yet to come.

An Omnipotent Providence may overrule existing evils for permanent good.—He can make the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath he can restrain. Let me invoke every individual, in whatever sphere of life he may be placed, to feel a personal responsibility to God and his country for keeping this day holy, and for contributing all in his power to remove our actual and impending calamities.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON DECEMBER 14 1860.

It is a pleasant as well as a rational idea of the theologians that the minds of the great dead lose no employment by losing their mortal part. Think what the wonderful intellect of Sir Isaac Newton may have achieved since his decease—the man of whom it has been said:

"He left his fame, a sea without a shore.
Forsook *one* world to learn the laws of more?"

PRINCE NAPOLEON COMING.—The visit of Prince Napoleon to America has been determined upon, the time is not yet fixed.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Ordinance of Secession Passed.

100 GUNS FOR THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON, December 20—3½ P. M.—The following is the Ordinance, passed unanimously by the Convention this morning:

An Ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and the Other States United with her, under the compact entitled the Constitution of the United States of America.

We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, to declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the Ordinance adopted by us in Convention, on the twenty third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified; and also, all Acts and parts of Acts of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, and that the Union now existing between South Carolina and other States of America is hereby dissolved.

The Act was passed unanimously, and will be ratified in solemn form to morrow.—*South Carolinian.*

From the Charlotte Bulletin.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Dec 21, 1860.—Last evening the Convention met at St. Andrews Hall at half past six o'clock.

Mr. Rhett moved, and the Convention agreed, that when it adjourn it would adjourn to meet on Friday at 12 m.

On motion the Convention joined in procession and moved to the Institute Hall to ratify the Ordinance of Secession.

The space allotted to the public on the floor of the Hall and galleries was densely packed by an eager and expectant audience, including a number of the fair sex.

The procession entered the Hall in the following order:

President and members of the Convention and members of the House of Representatives.

As the Convention entered the Hall the various bodies were greeted with long and deafening applause.

President Jamison and Gov. Pickins, on taking their seats on the stage, were most enthusiastically applauded.

President Jamison announced that the meeting of the Convention would be opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr Bachman.

The prayer was a beautiful, impressive and appropriate one.

The President then stepped forward and asked if the Attorney General and Solicitors appointed to prepare the parchment roll were ready to report.

Being answered in the affirmative and the roll handed him he then read the Preamble and Ordinance.

Underneath all were the words "done at Charleston the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty."

The members were then called upon in the alphabetical order of their districts to come forward and sign the Ordinance of Secession.

At the conclusion of the signing, President Jamison exhibited the parchment to the meeting announcing that the Ordinance of Secession had been signed and ratified.

He therefore proclaimed the State of South Carolina an INDEPENDENT COMMONWEALTH.

At this announcement the whole audience rose and gave vent to their enthusiasm in prolonged cheers with the waving of hats and handkerchiefs.

The spectacle was a sublime one, and can never be effaced from the memory of those who had the gratification of being present. The meeting then adjourned.

W.

MR COBB AND HIS DEFAMERS.

The Black Republican journals and their allies contemporaries of every stripe, here and elsewhere, seem to have drawn with more than ordinary recklessness on their stock of slander, vituperation and mendacity, in order to assail the late Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Howell Cobb. There is not a day that some one of the pack may not be heard yelping at the heels of the ex-Secretary, and the most of them are those who, having got all they can from the Democratic party, are now hoping by their disgusting readiness to bite the hand that fed them, to earn a few crumbs from the party that will soon have some loaves to divide.

We shall not insult Mr. Cobb by condescending to defend him against the assaults of such assailants. His administration of the Treasury Department needs no defence. It is far above the reach of censure. His last report to Congress is his best defence, and the most complete refutation of his slanderers. If the contents of that report are true, the assertions of those who now denounce him are wilful and base calumnies. If his report be untrue, it is the duty of those who condemn him to expose its errors, and challenge them to do so.

The fact is, that Govesnor Cobb has recently inflicted a blow on the Black Republicans, by the publication of his address to the people of Georgia, which they and their hungry allies are very anxious to avenge in some way. They cannot disprove the withering indictment which Mr Cobb has preferred against them. Out of their own mouths they stand condemned; and, therefore, they are compelled to resort for weapons of attack to their ever well-stocked armoury of falsehood and invective. They also feel and know that the present financial and commercial distress is attributable solely and exclusively to them and their acts; that the reprobation and execration of the entire country will be visited—justly visited—on them; and that their only chance of escape is to endeavor, by reckless slander, to divert the responsibility of their vile deeds from themselves to others.

AN APPROPRIATE DEMONSTRATION.—On the receipt of the news, yesterday, through the Adams Express Telegraph Line, that the South Carolina Convention had passed a resolution, stating that it was the duty that South Carolina should immediately secede from the Union, the State Rights men of Charlotte, sympathizing with their brethren of the Palmetto State, procured a cannon, and fired fifteen rounds in honor of the Southern or slaveholding States, and one for Cuba. Mecklenburg is all right.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

DIED:

In Salisbury on the 14th Nov. 1860 Willie Aldrich. Willie was 10 years of age, small of stature and delicate. The disease of which he died was typhoid fever. He had been sick about two weeks, and for a few days previous to his death suffered a great deal, and lay in a stupid unconscious state up to his death with occasional spasms. His funeral took place on the 16th inst. at which Sabbath School children were especially invited. About one hundred were present and joined in procession to the grave. Willie was a scholar in both the Methodist and Presbyterian Sabbath School, and was a favorite of all who knew him. All said *Willie was a good boy.*" The tears and sighs of the little boys and girls showed their love for the deceased. They formed in circle around the last resting place of the little sufferer, and united in singing several of their Sabbath School hymns. It was a solemn time, and there was scarcely a dry eye in the large assembly.—We trust good impressions were made upon the minds of the children which will not be forgotten. We hope the bereaved parents will think of their Willie in heaven. May God bless this affliction to their hearts, and make it a means of bringing them to the Saviour and to heaven.

A FRIEND.

In this town, on the 7th inst., Robert Henry, only child of John F. and Margaret C. Moose, aged 1 year, 9 months and 5 days.

"Ere sin could blight, or sorrow fade,
Death came with friendly care.
The opening bud to heaven conveyed
And bade it blossom there."

L/C. G.

Prospectus of the State Journal.

Having become the proprietor of the *Democratic Press*, I have merged that paper into the STATE JOURNAL, which will be published Semi-Weekly and Weekly.

The STATE JOURNAL will advocate Democratic principles in the broadest sense, and will support and defend Democratic measures and their advocates as they are presented and as occasion may require. In other essentials it will be my aim to make the paper, what its name denotes, a State Journal—eschewing all sectional considerations and working for the entire State and her common interests.

As soon as arrangements can be made the whole paper shall be remodeled and printed with new type, on good paper, and in a superior manner.

The Editorial department will be properly attended to in its various branches, and will speak for itself. Neither labor nor expense will be spared in the management of the paper.

The *terms* of the State Journal will be as follows:

Semi-Weekly, per annum,	$4 00
Weekly, " "	2 00

These terms will be insisted upon *invariably in advance*. No name will be put upon the list without the money, and all papers will be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid, unless the subscription be renewed. I am satisfied, from years of experience, that upon no other footing can any newspaper hope to succeed.

Advertisements of a proper character will be inserted at the following rates:

One square, first insertion,	$1 00
Each subsequent "	25

A liberal deduction on these rates for yearly advertisers in the Semi-Weekly.—In the Weekly edition the full rates will be charged.

JOHN SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor.

Nov 27, 1860

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of this Road will run according to the following schedule, on and after Monday December 3rd.

MAIL TRAIN

STATIONS.	Dist. of Stat'n.	Whole Dist.	Arrive.	Leave. A. M.
Salisbury				8.45
Water Station	6	6	9.05	9.10
Third Creek	7	13	9.35	9.40
Waddell's T. O.	5	18	10.00	10.09
Statesville	7	25	10.24	10.35
Plotts T. O.	8	33	11.05	11.08
Catawba	5	38	11.25	11.30
Newton	12	50	12.12	12.52
White Sulphur	4	54	1.06	1.06
Hickory Tavern	6	60	1.30	1.40
Icard	10	70	2.15	
Morganton	11	81		

MAIL TRAIN EAST.

STATIONS.	Dist. of Stat'n.	Whole Dist.	Arrive.	Leave. A. M.
Morganton				10.50
Icard	11	11		10.50
Hickory Tavern	10	21	11.25	11.40
White Sulphur	6	27	12.00	12.00
Newton	4	31	12.15	12.55
Catawba	12	43	1.37	1.42
Plotts T. O.	5	48	2.00	2.05
Statesville	8	56	2.33	2.42
Waddells T. O.	7	63	3.07	3.07
Third Creek	5	68	3.25	3.30
Water Station	7	75	3.55	4.00
Salisbury	6	81	4.20	

The trains will pass at Newton

JAS. C. TURNER, Eng & Supt.

Salisbury, Nov. 27 1860 tf

NO HUMBUG!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

THE subscriber respectfully informs his former patrons and the public generally that he is determined to make a change in his present business, on or before January next, and will commence selling his

EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
Gents Furnishing Goods,
HATS, CAPS, &c., AT COST,
And Less than Cost,

from this date for the purpose of closing the balance remaining will be sold at public vendue. Save all you can and call early at

M. HOFFLIN'S

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, are respectfully invited to call up and settle immediately, as I need funds for my future arrangements. And all notes or accounts remaining unsettled on the 1st of January next, will be placed without distinction, in my attorney's hands for collection. Don't procrastinate, a stitch in time saves nine.

M. HOFFLIN.

Dec 4 76-tf

THE DIRECTORS OF THE YADKIN NAVIGATION COMPANY will meet in MOCKSVILLE on Tuesday, the 1st day of January, 1861.

G. W. JOHNSON, Pres.

dec17 78-2w

NEW ORLEANS

School of Medicine,

Common Street, Opposite the Charity Hospital.

THE Regular Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Thursday, the 15th November, 1860, and terminate in the latter part of March, 1861.

FACULTY.

Erasmus D. Fenner, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Austin Flint, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Medical Pathology.
Anthony A. Peniston, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
Samuel P. Choppin, M. D., Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery.
Cornelius C. Beard, M. D., Professor of Principles of Surgery and Surgical Pathology.
D. Warren Brickell, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.
Isaac L. Crawcour, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.
Howard Smith, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Austin Flint, Jr., M. D., Professor of Physiology and Microscopy.
H. D. Schmidt, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Dissecting Rooms will be opened on the 16th October. Clinical instruction given daily in the wards of the Charity Hospital, and three times a week at the College Dispensary.

The Faculty of this institution are among the duly elected Visiting Physicians and Surgeons of the Charity Hospital, and, according to an act of the State Legislature, "shall at all times have free access to the Hospital, for the purpose of affording their pupils practical illustration of the subjects they teach."

The students of this institution are equally eligible with any others to the post of Resident Student in the Charity Hospital.

The great aim of the Faculty is to impart a thoroughly practical knowledge of all the branches of Medicine.

Dissecting material abundant, and at a nominal cost.

Amount of fees for the Course of Lectures.....$108 00
Matriculation Fee (paid but once).....5 00
Dissecting Fee.....10 00
Graduating Fee.....25 00

No charge for attendance at the Hospital.—For further information address

E. D. FENNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty, 5 Carondelet street.
New Orleans, Sept 25-66-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Wilkes County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1860.

Elizabeth Johnson vs. George P. Jonson, P. H Johnson, Ambrose Johnson, Jr., Samuel Johnson and Wife Mary, Wm. Johnson, Sam'l Johnson, son of James and Winney Johnson, Jno. Johnson, Andrew Johnson, J. W. Gray and wife Nancy—Petition for Dower.

In this case it appearing to the Court that John Johnson and Andrew Johnson are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Salisbury Banner, a newspaper published in the Town of Salisbury, for the defendants Jno. and Andrew Johnson to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Wilkes at the Court house in Wilkesboro' on the 3rd Monday of January next, and answer, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and writ of dower ordered.

Witness, W. Mastin, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 3rd Monday of October, 1860.

W. MASTIN, Clerk.

dec17-6w (Prs. fee $6.00)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Wilkes County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1860.

Amelia Sale vs. Clarisa Sale, Willbom Day and wife Margaret, Sherodes Arnold and wife Susan, Wm. S. Sale, Jno. Sale, Wilee B. Madison and Matilda, his wife, Finley Sale, James G. Sale, Martin Sale, Amelia J. Sale—Petition for Dower.

In this case it appearing to the Court that Clarisa Sale, Willbom Day and wife Margaret, Wm. S. Sale, John Sale and James G. Sale, defendants, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Salisbury Banner, a newspaper, published in the town of Salisbury, for the defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the Courthouse in Wilkesboro', on the 3rd Monday of January next, and answer, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and writ of dower ordered.

Witness, W. Mastin, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3rd Monday of October, 1860.

W MASTIN, Clerk.

dec17-78-6w (Prs. fee $6.00)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA Caldwell County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. Fall Term, 1860.

James Downs vs. Wm. Reid—Attachment levied on land and other property.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Wm. Reid, the defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Salisbury Banner, notifying said defendant to appear at the next Term of the Court, to be held for the county of Caldwell, at the Courthouse in Lenoir, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in Dec. next, to show cause if any he can why judgement final shall not be entered against him, and his property condemned for plaintiff's debt and cost.

Witness, S. P. Dula, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lenoir, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1860, and in the 85th year of our Independence.

S. J. DULA, C. C. C.

dec17-78-6w (Prs. fee $6.00)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Wilkes County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1860.

Amelia Sale vs. Clarisa Sale, Willbom Day and wife Margaret, Sherodes Arnold and wife Susan, Wm. S. Sale, Jno. Sale, Wilee B. Madison and Matilda, his wife, Finley Sale, James G. Sale, Martin Sale, Amelia J. Sale—Petition for Dower.

In this case it appearing to the Court that Clarisa Sale, Willbom Day and wife Margaret, Wm. S. Sale, John Sale and James G. Sale, defendants, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Salisbury Banner for the said Alexander Smith to be and appear before the justices of said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Courthouse in Lexington on the 2nd Monday in February, 1861, then and there to make himself a party to said suit, or judgment will be taken pro confesso and the cause heard exparte as to him.

Witness, C. F. Lowe, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lexington, the 2nd Monday in December, 1860.

C F LOWE, C C C
By L C HANES, D C C

dec11-77-6w (Prs fee $6.50)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Caldwell County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Fall Term, 1860.

W. L. Payne vs. Wm. Reid—Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Salisbury Banner, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Caldwell, at the Courthouse in Lenoir, on the 6th Monday, after the 4th Monday in December next, to show cause, if any he can, why judgement final shall not be entered against him, and his property condemned for plaintiff's debt and costs.

Witness, S. P. Dula, Clerk of our said Court, in office in Lenoir, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1860, and in the 85th year of our Independence,

S. J. DULA, C. C. C.

dec17-78-6w (Prs. fee $6.00)

NORTH CAROLINA, Davidson county. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1860.—James Smith Executor of Edmond Smith, dec'd, vs. John Doby, Harris C. Mills and others. Issue devisavit vel non.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Alexander Smith, one of the next of kin of the alleged testator, is not an inhabitant of this State. It is, therefore, ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Salisbury Banner for the said Alexander Smith to be and appear before the justices of said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Courthouse in Lexington on the 2nd Monday in February, 1861, then and there to make himself a party to said suit, or judgment will be taken pro confesso and the cause heard exparte as to him.

Witness, C. F. Lowe, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lexington, the 2nd Monday in December, 1860.

C F LOWE, C C C
By L C HANES, D C C

dec11-77-6w (Prs fee $6.50)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Caldwell County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Fall Term, 1860.

W. L. Payne vs. Wm. Reid—Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Salisbury Banner, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Caldwell, at the Courthouse in Lenoir, on the 6th Monday, after the 4th Monday in December next, to show cause, if any he can, why judgement final shall not be entered against him, and his property condemned for plaintiff's debt and costs.

Witness, S. P. Dula, Clerk of our said Court, in office in Lenoir, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1860, and in the 85th year of our Independence,

S. J. DULA, C. C. C.

dec17-78-6w (Prs. fee $6.00)

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES.—We are the only authorised agents for the sale of the above make of Sewing Machines for Rowan county. Any and all persons in want, will please call and see the Machines in operation. We can furnish any style made by Grover & Baker, and at the same prices as are charged at the factory, with freight added.

R. & A. MURPHY.

Oct 4, 1859 15-tf

GROVER AND BAKER'S
Noiseless Sewing Machine,
FOR PLANTERS' USE.

The very great success of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine throughout the Southern States has been peculiarly gratifying to the manufacturers, who are led to believe that their endeavors to make a reliable machine have been appreciated. The policy of the Company will be unchanged, and, as heretofore, each machine will be warranted in every respect to be as represented. That the machine best adapted to all the wants of the people of the South, can be attested by thousands of Families and Planters who have them in daily use; and, feeling the importance of meeting every want of the southern people, we have just introduced

AN ENTIRELY NEW MACHINE,

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR PLANTERS' USE; a machine that will sew the finest fabrics for the inmates of the household, and the coarsest goods for the negroes of the field. It is so simple in construction, that a servant of ordinary capacity can readily learn to work it, and keep it in order. In ordinary wear, the machine can not get out of repair, and should last many years—being constructed with especial care as to durability. We feel every confidence of it giving the most complete satisfaction. That our machines will do better sewing than can be done by hand, is evidenced by numerous testimonials, and from many we select and invite attention to a few, as showing

WHAT SOUTHERN PEOPLE SAY:

"Mrs. Jefferson Davis, presents her compliments to Grover & Baker, and takes pleasure in saying that she has used one of their machines for two years, and finds it still in good order, makes a beautiful stitch, and does easily work of any kind."—*Washington, D. C.*

"I have used one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for more than three years, and I do not hesitate to say that it has given entire satisfaction. I cheerfully recommend them to all who might have their sewing well and quickly done."—*Mrs. Robert Widdicombe, Washington, D. C.*

"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years trial, have no fault to find."—*J. H. Hammond Senator of South Carolina.*

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*L. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.*

"I take pleasure in saying that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine has fully sustained my expectations, and, after a trial of more than a year, I am so well pleased with it that I take pleasure in recommending it to my friends."—*Rev. W. H. Barnhouse, Georgetown, D. C.*

"I am very much pleased with my sewing machine; if I could not get another, I would not take ten times what it cost me. It more than realizes my most sanguine expectations."—*C. R. Nash, Camden C. H., S. C.*

"The Grover & Baker Machine has fully equalled my expectations. A very important characteristic of the machine is, it is so very simple that any person of common understanding can manage it. Mine has been used exclusively by a negro servant about six months, and has never been out of order."—*Rev. J. L. Kentzer, Union Springs, Ala.*

"I take pleasure in recommending Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machine. We have used one more than six months, and it is all that it is represented to be. It is not only a convenience, but we regard it an indispensable necessity."—*Hon. J. E. Dowdell, La Fayette, Ala.*

"I confess myself delighted with your sewing machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment, and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing by simply changing the spools of thread."—*Mrs. Letitia B. Thompson, Louisville, Ky.*

"I think your machine by far the best in use. It can be adapted from the finest fabrics to the heaviest cassimere, and sews stronger, faster, and more beautifully than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—*Mrs. E. Hardin, Louisville, Ky.*

"Inclination and other circumstances having brought under my examination several prominent sewing machines, and lost to an acquaintance with them merits, should my opinion be deemed of any value, I would not hesitate to accord the preference to Grover & Baker's."—*Rev. J. B. Cornell, Claymont, Del.*

"Having used one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine for twelve months, I do not hesitate to express my entire satisfaction with it. It has which has been out of order, and its place could not be supplied. I recommend it as combining more advantages than any other."—*Mrs Chesley, wife of Rev. Dr. Chesley, Prince George County, Md.*

"I take pleasure in recommending Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine to the public. It has given every satisfaction in my family, and I consider it one of the most reliable machines in use—not only for its strength—but simplicity, and not being liable to get out of order. I would advise any person to purchase one of them in preference to all others I have seen."—*Swan Slate, Norfolk, Va.*

"I think it by far the best patent in use.—This machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more beautiful than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced money could not buy it."—*Mrs. J. G. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I take pleasure in recommending the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine over all others in use. Mine is the only Grover & Baker in this vicinity; but I hope ere long to see one in every family."—*J. G. Walker, Merida Bridge, S. C.*

"I am happy to give my testimony in favor Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and of the perfect satisfaction it gives in every respect.—It sews nearly, and is by no means complicated and I prefer it to all others I have seen."—*Mrs. Logan, wife of Rev. A. M. Bryan, Memphis, Tenn.*

"We have used one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines in our shop for three years past, and find it perfectly practicable, easily kept in order, and adapted to various kinds of work in a tailor's shop. We take pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*I. A. Brokaw & Co., Columbus, Geo.*

"Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine has been in use in my family for several months, and has given entire satisfaction. It does not get out of order, rarely breaks needles or thread, or gives trouble or delay in its management. Its simplicity of construction, and the ease and facility with which it can be used, constitute a part of its numerous chief excellencies."—Col. Hines Holt, Columbus, Geo.

"The Grover & Baker Seing Machine has performed fully equal to representation. My negro clothes were made with it last fall, and again this spring; and the clothes for winter are now being made with it. The coarsest kerseys, Lowells, denims, etc., were used for the clothes. It has been used on many fine articles, such as calicoes, etc., for family wear. I am perfectly satisfied with it, and would not be deprived of its use for three times the cost of it."—Hon. Judge McGuire, Monroe, La.

"I have used Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine four years. It has sewed plantation work perfectly. I have influenced four friends to buy them; all are perfectly satisfied and would not give them up at any price, if they were unable to obtain others."—Mrs. Caldwell, New Orleans.

OFFICE OF EXHIBITION AND SALE:
495 Broadway, New York; 181 Baltimore Street, Baltimore; Mechanics' Institute, Richmond; 249 King Street, Charleston; 21 St. Francis Street, Mobile; 11 Camp Street, New Orleans; 94 Fourth Street, Louisville; 4 Higgins' Block, Lexington; 124 North Fourth Street, St. Louis; Thomas P. Stovall, Augusta, Agent for Georgia; Mrs. C. Branard, Galveston, Agent for Texas.

M. & A. MURPHY, Agents.
Salisbury, N. C.
June. 25, 1860. 53-1y

SPECIAL NOTICE.

3000 lbs. **Blue Stone.** 3000 lbs.
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

50 **Bushels Clover Seed.** 50
c e and clean, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

2 4 0
Thermometers for Curing Tobacco.
From 210 to 240, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

10,000 **Lbs.** 10,000
Pure White Lead in Oil.
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

1000 **Gallons** 1000
Pure Linseed Oil.
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

40 **Bbls. Tanners' Oil.** 40
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Ague and Fever Cured or No Pay
Enniss' Ague and Fever Pills, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

1840 1840
Medicinal French Brandy,
Given up by judges to be the best ever brought to this market, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Fluid and Kerosene Oil,
By the gallon or barrel, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Spirits Turpentine,
By the gallon or barrel, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Varnishes.
Japan, Damar, Coach, Furniture, and Leather Varnishes, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

10,000 10,000
Cigars from $7.50 to $40 per 1000.
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Five Jars Quicksilver.
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Teas.
Golden Chop, Choice Imperial, Choice and Fine Young Hyson Teas, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Electric Machines.
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Linton & Woodward's Scotch Snuff.
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

10 oz. Sulphate Morphine,
At a low price, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

25 Lbs. Gum Opium, Turkey,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Thompsonian Medicines
Always on hand, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.
sept 18-c

New Illustrated Edition
OF
LIVINGSTONE'S EXPLORATIONS IN AFRICA,

Including a Sketch of sixteen years' residence in the interior of Africa, and a Journey from the Cape of Good Hope to Loanda, on the West Coast; thence across the Continent, down the river Zambesi, to the Eastern Ocean. From the personal narrative of DAVID LIVINGSTONE, LL. D., D. C. L., Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; Corresponding Member of the Geographical and Historical Society of New York; Gold Medallist and Corresponding Member of the Royal Geographical Societies of London, Paris, &c., &c. To which is added a Historical Sketch of Discoveries in Africa. Illustrated with fine Chromo-Lithographic Plates. Large 12mo. of 446 pages.

We have just published a New Edition of this Great Work, ILLUSTRATED WITH VERY FINE

Chromo-Lithographic Plates,

Giving the coloring of life to the Scenery and Wild Animals from Drawings made by Dr. Livingstone, during Sixteen Years Wanderings in

The Wilds of South Africa!

This Magnificent Volume is gotten up in the most superior manner, on fine paper, bound in Beveled Boards, and is altogether the most Popular and Saleable Book now published.

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Have already been sold, and the demand for our New Edition is larger than ever before. This Edition will be sold EXCLUSIVELY BY AGENTS, to whom the largest commission will be paid.

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J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,
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WHOLESALE
DRUG WAREHOUSE,
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And Nos. 496 and 498 North Second street,
PHILADELPHIA.
GEORGE K. SMITH & CO.
EDMUND L. TRIMBLE. MAHLON K. SMITH
Sept 18-tf

Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.
10,000 LBS. SUGAR.
3,200 lbs Coffee.
50 Hhds Molasses.
SPRAGUE BRO
May 29 49-tf

Quilted Bottom Water-Proof Boots.
A LOT of very superior and durable Quilted Bottom Water-Proof Boots, warranted, for sale low at
JAS. H. ENNISS'
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Brogans.
20 CASES Heavy Negro Brogans for sale at a small advance on cost. Call at
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Fine Suits.
IF you wish to buy FINE SUITS OF CLOTHING for as little money as possible, call at the Great Clothing Emporium of
DAVID WEIL.
☞ Remember the Stand—No. 2, Murphy's Granite Row, Salisbury, N. C.
sept 25-6m-66

HIDES.
THE highest market price paid in Cash for Green and Dry Hides. Apply to
jan 11 J. B. BEARD.

Heath and its easures,
OR, DISEASE AND ITS AGONIES
Choose Between Them.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Nervous Disorders.

WHAT IS MORE FEARFUL THAN A breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found?—There is one.—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better, none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoiding the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves

Mothers and Daughters.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous, it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail; never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite.

These feelings which so suddenly, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills, if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

Disorders of the Kidneys.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

For Stomach Out of Order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasm—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague,	Inflammation,
Asthma,	Jaundice,
Bilious Complaints,	Liver Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin,	Lumbago,
Bowel Complaints,	Piles,
Colics,	Rheumatism,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Retention of Urine,
Constitution,	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Dysentery,	Secondary Symptoms,
Erysipelas,	Tic Douloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Venereal Affections,
Gout,	Worms of all kinds,
Headache,	Weaknessfrom whatever cause, &c., &c.
Indigestion,	

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cts. and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
November 1, 1859. 1y

RARE SIGHTS AGAIN,
AT
McNeely & Young's.
SPRING & SUMMER, 1860.
Can't be excell'd by any body in tyles, Quality and Prices.

THE STOCK OF GOODS WE ARE NOW opening is superior to any we or any body else have heretofore presented for public favor. They have been selected with special reference to the wants of our customers, our experience warranting the assumption that we know what is needed. The terms on which we have made our purchases enables us to sell as cheaply as any other house in the State, and the principle upon which we transact our business—

"SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS,"

will cause us to sell cheaper than many who sell "as cheap as the cheapest."

OUR STOCK OF DRESS GOODS

will bear the strictest examination. They will be found to be of exceedingly beautiful styles, and as cheap as can be met with anywhere.—The following is our stock in part:

Dress Silks, French and English Merinos
Do. De Lains, plain and fancy
Peplins, Bombazines, Alpacas
French, English and American Prints
A very large stock of Lace and Embroideries
Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c
Our stock of Cloths, Cassimers, Jeans
Satinets, Kerseys, Linseys, Flannels
Domestics, Ginghams, Bed & Negro Blankets
Beyond competition as regards quantity, quality, and prices
Ladies' Cloaks and Shawls, in great variety at very low prices
A heavy stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

which we promise to sell to all who give them a FAIR examination. Our

DOUBLE-SOLED BROGANS

at $1.25 surpass any thing ever offered in Salisbury.

Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Flats and Bonnets, of all sorts, sizes and prices

Drugs, Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,

Nails, Woodware, Buckets, Brooms, Brushes, Rope, Bagging, Crockery and Queensware, and a full stock of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses and Salt. Shot, Powder, and Lead.

We adhere to our Original Motto:

POLITENESS TO CUSTOMERS, AND SMALL PROFITS.

We beg leave again to return our most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, and hope by strict attention to business and low prices, to merit a continuance of the same.

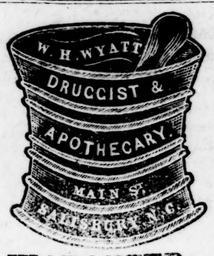
We are still **at the old stand on the corner**, opposite the Mansion Hotel.

Call and examine our stock, and we will convince you that we have more goods and sell them at lower prices than any house in Salisbury.
McNEELY & YOUNG.
April 3, 1860. 41-tf

LEATHER.
A very superior lot of **Upper Leather and Calf Skins,** for sale by
jan 11 J. B. BEARD.

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!! HOOP Skirts!!! at astonishingly low prices, at the store of
S. FRANKFORD.
19-tf.

Fine Shirts and Collars.
IF you wish to purchase fine Shirts and Collars call at the Great Clothing Emporium of
DAVID WEIL,
sept 25-6m-66 No. 2, Granite Row



WARANTED.
WYATT'S
TONIC CORDIAL,
One of the most pleasant and efficient Remedies ever got up for
DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA,
FLUX, CHOLIC,
And all Bowel Complaints, both of Children and adults.

PRICE--25 CENTS.

Prepared by W. H. WYATT, Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188, Maine street, Salisbury, N. C.
June 19.

WH THE TIMES!
BET BURNING FLUID,
(80) EIGHTY CENTS (80)
PER GALLON.
At W. H. WYATT'S, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

75 CTS. SPTIRITS TURPENTINE. 75 CTS.
PURE,
PER GALLON,
At W. H. WYATT'S, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St. Salisbury, N. C.

CIDER VINEGAR.
Only Thirty Cts. Per Gallon
At W. H. WYATT'S, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

Spices of all Kinds,
For Pickles, Preserves, &c.
Superior in Quality and Lower in Price than at any More in N. C.
W. H. WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St. Salisbury, N. C.

NORTH CHROLINA
BLUE STONE!
SUPERIOR to any imported and one-half cheaper. Wholesale and retail by W. H. WYATT, Druggist & Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St. Salisbury N. C.

PILLS
AND
OINTMENTS
OF ALL KINDS,
SYRUPS, COMPOUNDS, ESSENCES,
Extracts, Bitters, and
Patent Medicines Generally.
Sold Wholesale and Retail by W. H. WYATT, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St. Salisbury, N. C.

CHILLS AND FEVER,
Fever and Ague,
AND ALL
BILLIOUS DISEASES
Prevailing in a Malarious Climate,
Speedily and Permanently Cured by
WYATT'S TONIC AND PILLS.

During the past year the demand for this great remedy has been unprecedented.

Prepared by W. H. WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

Price $1 per Package, 6 for $5. A liberal discount to Merchants.

W. H. WYATT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumery, Soaps,
Surgical and Dental Instruments,
Trusses & Shoulder Braces,
TOILET ARTICLES,
Pure Wines, and Liquors for Medicinal Uses
GRASS & GARDEN SEEDS,
Glass, Dry Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs,
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded and all orders correctly answered. Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality

WYATT'S REMEDY!
An Unfailing specific
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE!
CURES RECENT AFFLICTIONS,
CURES RECENT AFFLICTIONS,
CURES RECENT AFFLICTIONS,
In a few days.

It has no taste, does not interfere with diet or effect the breath. Prepared and sold Wholesale and retail by W. H. WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

☞ Price $1, and sent by mail enclosing 4 stamps to prepay postage.
Sept. 4 63-1y.

New Family Grocery Store,
IN SALISBURY, N. C.

A NeW Establishment and an Entirely New Stock,
AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES

J B. BEARD

TAKES pleasure in notifying his friends and the public generally, that, having taken the spacious room first door above the Messrs. Jones' **Hardware Store,** he has just opened a large supply of every article usually kept in a family grocery Store; all of which he offers remarkably **Cheap for Cash, and Cash only.**

He has constantly on hand a large Stock of choice Groceries, intending always to keep a sufficient supply of those of the very finest quality, which he is determined to sell at very short profits. In his selection, besides country produce and many other articles of daily consumption, the following may always be found:

Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Rice,
PEPPER, GINGER SPICES,
Crackers, Raisins, Pickles,
BACON, LARD, FISH,
CANVASSED HAMS,
Mustard, Sardines, Vinegar,
SODA, No. 1 MACKEREL, PICKLED SALMON,
Soap, Starch, Candles, Blacking,
INDIGO, POWDER, SHOT, LEAD, CAPS,
Snuff, Tobacco, Cigars, Matches, &c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

He will always hold himself ready to pay the highest prices for merchantable country produce of all kinds; and, as he intends to trade with as much liberality as the markets will permit, he respectfully invites all to give them a call.
J. B. BEARD.
Salisbury, April 4, 1859. 39 tf.

FOR RICHMOND VIA NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

FALL ARRANGEMENT, TWICE A WEEK. UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMSHIPS—To sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 8 o'clock, P. M., until further notice.

VIRGINIA, Captain J. R. Kelley.
PENNSYLVANIA, Captain D. Teal.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Captain Z. Mitchell.

These fine Steamships will sail as above. They are handsomely fitted up for passengers, having saloons on deck—are provided with Francis' Metallic Life Boats, Life Preservers, &c., and no pains or expense spared for the comfort or safety of passengers and the protection of goods. This line offers the quickest, cheapest and most comfortable route for passengers, and is in advance of any other for dispatch and economy for freight to the interior of VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA and TENNESSEE.

☞ No transhipment by this line.

Passage to Richmond or Petersburg $8, meals included. Passage to Norfolk $6, meals included.
THOS. WEBSTER, Jr., Gen. Agt,
No. 14 North Wharves,
Philadelphia.
Dec. 13. 1y25

REAL ESTATE.

WISHING to concentrate my hands on one place I propose to sell the Plantation on which I now reside, containing 307 acres. Most of the soil is gray gravel, the remainder a dark loam, equal in fertility to any in Rowan.—Nearly one half of the tract is still in woods, containing a great deal of pine timber right along side the N. C. R. R. There is about 40 ACRES OF BOTTOM LANDS AND MEADOW of first rate quality. The dwelling is well arranged, containing nine rooms, garret and cellar, and also eight fire-places, and is in view of the Yadkin River and N. C. R. R.

The garden and Spring are excellent, and the out buildings, some of which are new, are well arranged and comfortable. The location is quite convenient, being within five miles of Salisbury, and very healthy. The soil is highly adapted to the culture of fine tobacco, cotton, grain, fruits, and garden vegetables.
JNO. A. BRADSHAW.
Dec. 13, 1859. 25-tf

JEWELRY,
WATCHES AND CLOCKS
BEYOND ALL COMPETITION.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL FOR Cash his entire and complete stock of Gold Hunting and open faced Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry of the latest styles, in setts or separately, prices accordingly. Gold and Silver vest and fob chains. Ladies Gold chatlain and neck chains. Silver ware, warranted equal to coin. The best and most approved styles of Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons, Castors, &c., &c. A fine assortment of Clocks. The above will be sold at prices defying competition.

Watch glasses put in at 25 cents each. All kinds of repairing promptly, carefully, and personally attended to and warranted by
H. W. RUFF,
Practical Watchmaker, Concord, N. C
June 19. 52-

COLLECTING AGENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS HIS SERvices to the public as a Collecting Agent in and about Salisbury. He holds the appointment of Tax Collector for the Town, and therefore feels authorized to refer persons to our Intendent and Commissioners as to qualifications, &c.
JOHN BEARD.
Collecting Agent.
April 17. 43-tf

Dissolution of Copartnship.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of BEARD & BROTHER, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 6th inst. The business will be continued in all its branches by JAMES B. BEARD.

☞ ALL persons indebted to the firm of Beard & Bro., are requested to make immediate payment as the affairs of the copartnership must be wound up.
JAMES B. BEARD.
March 13, 1860. 38-tf

VALUABLE TRACT of Land for Sale.—I offer for sale **276 Acres** of Land lying in Rowan County on the waters of Cane Creek, adjoining the lands of Philip Owens, Henderson Smith, and others, about 4½ miles from Salisbury, near the North Carolina Rail Road. Terms:—A credit will be given of One and Two Years.
Apply to me, or to R. A. Caldwell, Esq. in Salisbury
A. H. CALDWELL.
Jan. 10, 185 . 27—tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO ARE INDEBTED TO me are respectfully requested to call and make immediate payment, as I am compelled to have money; and as this is the first time that I have called on my friends I hope they will come up promptly.
E. P. BESSENT.
Nov. 29, 1859. 23-tf

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM of A. & W. Myers, either by note or open account are notified that if payment is not made to me by February court they will find their claims in the hands an officer for collection.—Pay up and save costs.
W. MYERS.
Jan. 17th, 1860. 30-tf

SELLIG OFF AT COST PRICES
AT THE NEW STORE
OF
HAMMESHLAG & MENDELS.

FROM THIS DAY WE OFFER THE BALance of our large stock of fashionable Summer Dry Goods, Clothing, Millinery Goods, Embroidery, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., at New York cost prices. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call. We received lately a large assortment of the best quality Spring Steel Hoop Skirts, which we offer at the following prices:

5 doz. Hoop Skirts,	with	40 Hoops, at	$2.00
5 "	"	30 " "	1.50
6 "	"	20 " "	1.25
6 "	"	15 " "	1.00
17 "	"	11 " "	75c

HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELS.
Salisbury, June 5. 50-tf

Dr. J. Bovee Dods'
IMPE IAL WINE
BITTERS

ARE made from a pure and unadulterated Wine, which is about double the usual strength of other Wines, and is imported by only one house in the United States. Also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c., viz: Solomon's Seal, Spikenard, Comfrey, Camomile Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Bayberry.

WE CHALLENGE
THE WOLD
TO PRODUCE
THEIR EQUAL!

We do not profess to have discovered some Roots "known only to the Indians of South America," and a cure for "all diseases which the flesh is heir too," but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation, which every intelligent Physician in the country will approve of and recommend. As a remedy for

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility, and all cases requiring a Tonic, they are UNSURPASSED!

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-Keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilerating effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating: and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to excessive use of strong drink, and wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated Wines and Liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only cure, but prevent Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable Bitters over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

CHARLE WIDDIFIELD & CO.,
Proprietors.
78 William Street, New York.
And for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS,
Sole Agents for Salisbury.
June 26. 53-1y.

SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR,
NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the constitution of the individual taking it, and used accordingly as the Bowels, the judgment guide you in the use of the **LIVER INVIGORATOR,** and it will cure **Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Summer Complaints, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Chronic Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulency, Cholera, Cholera, Jaundice, Female Weakness** es, and may be used successfully as an **Ordinary Family Medicine.** It will cure **SICK HEADACHE,** (in twenty minutes, if a spoonfuls are taken in two or three Teaattack. cen at commencement of

All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

— ALSO, —

SANFORD'S
FAMILY
CATHARTIC PILLS,
COMPOUNDED FROM
Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The **Family Cathartic PILL** is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years. The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILL, and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the system.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL has, with due reference to this fact, been compounded from a table Extracts, which accomplishes where a Cathartic is required of the purest, Palm in the Costiveness, Pain in the whole body, frequently, if neglected, Fever, Loss of Appetite, Cold over the Stomach, Headache, Weight in the head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood, and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.

PRICE THREE DIMES.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
335 Broadway, New York.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

IN times of Epidemics, it is the object of this Institution to establish Hospitals, to provide Nurses, Physicians, Clothing, Food, Medicines, &c., for the sick and destitute, to take charge of the orphans of deceased parents, and to minister, in every possible way, to the relief of the afflicted and the health of the public at large. It is the duty of the Directors, at such times, to visit personally the infected districts, and to provide and execute means of relief. Numerous physicians, not acting members of the Association, usually enrol their names on its books, subject to be called upon to attend its hospitals, free of charge.

In the absence of Epidemics, the Directors have authorized the Consulting Surgeon to give Medical Advice Gratis to all persons suffering under CHRONIC DISEASES of a Virulent character, arising from abuse of the physical powers, maltreatment, the effect of drugs, &c., when they apply by letter or otherwise, and, in cases of extreme poverty, to furnish Medicines free of Charge. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approval modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their late Annual Report express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of the worst forms of Chronic Diseases, and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year. They feel confident that their efforts have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Various REPORTS and TRACTS on the nature and treatment of Chronic Diseases, by the Consulting Surgeon, have been published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent FREE OF CHARGE to the afflicted.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres't.*
Agust 23, 1859. 1y.

SPRAGUE BROTHERS,
GROCERS, SALISBURY, N. C.

AT their well known stand, opposite the Mansion House, are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Groceries, which they continue to offer low. TERMS CASH.

THE WAY TO SAVE MONEY.

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